HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 124— BOMBAY THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 22 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
24 Sept.	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 „	NALDERA ‡		16,088
22 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 „	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 „	NARKONDA‡		16,302
19 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 „	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 „	RANPURA ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 „	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,948
31 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA ‡ ..	20,837
14 „	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 „	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ‡ ..	16,088
11 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 „	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 „	RAZMAK@†		10,602
11 „	CHINA‡		7,952
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 „	MOOLTAN‡..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 „	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 „	MALOJA‡		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

‡Through Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

		A	B	C
		£	£	£
1st Saloon to London	..	80	70	60
„ „ „ Marseilles	..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London	..	54	52	
„ „ „ Marseilles	..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.		Tons.
1927			
3rd Nov.	MANORA	..	7,888
17th „	DUMANA	..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA	..	8,303
1928			
12th Jany.	DOMALA	..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA	..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA	..	8,427
5th April	MANELA	..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
27th Sept.	DELTA CATHAY	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
21st Sept	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
23rd „	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
24th „	*CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
26th „	*VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
28th „	BARPETA ..	Colombo and Madras.
18th „	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA.	Mombasa.

*Weather permitting.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	12 Sept.	22 Sept.
Muroran Maru ..	5374	19 „	1 Oct.
Sadu Maru ..	5898	29 „	12 „
Hakodate Maru ..	5303	17 Oct.	30 „
Tamba Maru ..	5845	0 „	12 Nov.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Celebes Maru ..	16th Sept.	24nd Sept.
Borneo Maru ..	29th	8th Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	20th „
Shunko Maru ..	25th „	6th Nov

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager
Phone No. 22130, Telegrams : "SHOSEN,"
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION
TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE
'Shakti Sanjivani'
Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to :

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR - - - (Kathiawar

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22097.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.

Tel.—Diver, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.,

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

KATNI
FRENCH CHALK

The finest quality produced in India, free flowing, Impalpably powdered. Used in the Industries, Soap making, Rice Polishing and in the Foundry. Samples and Prices sent on application.

KATNI
SOAP STONE

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
Agents :—C. MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7 CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to

Messrs R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Building D'Lisstreet, Mazagon, Bombay

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,90,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to :—
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

or Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—A CERTIFIED DRAWING TEACHER for an up-country Muslim High School. Matriculate with Persian as Second Language will be preferred. Apply urgently to Box No. 2031, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R465.

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS. To canvass orders for hand-made cloths. Durable and fashionable. Prices moderate. Apply sharp, KARUNAKARA WEAVING FACTORY, Chowa, Cannanore.
R406.

WANTED.—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Varsada Dispensary. Applications stating age, experience, the minimum pay expected should reach the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Cambay before the end of September, 1927.
A 292 1

WANTED.—COMMERCIAL AGENTS for introducing cigarettes business in Kathiawar. Pay only reasonable according to qualifications and experience. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2029 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 29282.

WANTED.—Persons to learn Shorthand and Touch Typewriting. Individual tuition is given to each student under an experienced teacher of longstanding. Success guaranteed.—THE CROWN TYPEWRITING CO., 126, Cawasji Patel Street, opp. Hongkong Bank Ltd., Fort, Bombay. —APPLY TO-DAY.
A R463

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

OVERLAND and WILLYS KNIGHT OWNERS, entrust your Car to men who are thoroughly experienced in handling them. Our Bombay Workshops are specially equipped to deal with repairs and adjustments. None but genuine Spare Parts are employed. G. McKenzie & Co., (1919) Ltd., Overland and Willys Knight Distributors, 12, Sassoon Dock, Colaba, Showroom, Hughes Road.
J. A. 29294.

FOR SALE.

CASEMENT CLOTH.
Choose Kakomi Casement cloths and Doosoties for your furnishing fabrics. They will not need replacing next year or the year after. Select your own colour scheme from our range of 38 artistic shades.
Samples sent free on request.
Prices from Rs. 0-9-6 to Rs. 0-13-0 per yard.
TABLE CLOTHS.
You will find it difficult to equal the quality of Kakomi Table Cloths, even at double the price.
Prices from Rs. 1-3 to Rs. 1-3-6 per yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K2

FOR SALE.—PURE SILK SARRHIES, 5, 5½, 6 yards by 44 inches, without borders. Cream and Champaigne colour. Guaranteed best stuff. High testimonials awarded. Sold at Reduced Rate at Rs. 3 per yard. Packing and postage free. Goods sent per V. P. P. order at once. WANTED COMMISSION AGENTS. For terms apply to SYAL TRADING CO., Regd. "Rose Villa", P. B. No. 12, Grand Trunk Road, LUDHIANA.
T R444.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21935

HOTELS

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem.
(Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. Chowdhury, 26/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.
P 28515-A

CATARACTS—No matter, ripe or unripe No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

EMINENT DENTISTS and DOCTORS RECOMMEND.

MAGIC TOOTH DROPS

A Specific Remedy for Pyorrhea and all other Dental Diseases.
Re. 1-8 Post FREE.
BOMBAY GENERAL AGENY
BOMBAY 8.
2914

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MESSRS. NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at Old Custom House Road, Hari Building, have now REMOVED to 237, FRERE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the construction of S. W. Drains, sewers and roads in Hornby Ballard scheme will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 29th day of September, 1927.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant with the names of all the partners of the firm if there be any.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Rs. 5 per copy (non-returnable) to any one deputed to receive them by the Deputy Engineer, Dev. Works at his office at Lovegrove Road, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.
29295

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain Ireland, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of DEVAKABAI, widow of Ratanshi Khanji, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kakadwadi, Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

SHAMJI RATANSHI, of Nasik, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Nasik, but temporarily residing at Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay, one of the Executors named in the Last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Tenth day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 10th day of September, 1927.

Messrs. THAKORDAS & DARU,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
29293

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 558 of 1927.

THE DHARAMSY MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD., a Joint Stock Company, having its Registered Office at Sudama House, 31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

MAHOMEDBHAI ABDULHUSSEIN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, carrying on business at Bazaar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay. Defendant.

To,
MAHOMEDBHAI ABDULHUSEIN,
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit to recover from you a sum of Rs. 3,250 and interest as per particulars mentioned in the Plaint, costs and further interest on Judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment and that the Court has fixed Wednesday, the 12th day of October, 1927, at 11-15 o'clock (S.T.) in the forenoon for hearing and final disposal of this suit as a Short Cause. In default of your appearance on the day beforementioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 20th day of September, 1927.

JAYANTILAL D. RANDERIA,
For Messrs. Thakordas & Daru,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
29289

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTING FEES OF MUNICIPAL FISH MARKET AT CHOWPATTY.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at 9 a.m. (B. T.), at Arthur Crawford Market on account and risk of Atmaram Appaji who failed to pay the stipulated monthly instalments.

The right to collect fees from the fish squatters in Chaupatty Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of Markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of Assessor and Collector, Municipal Taxes:—
Palmer's Biscuits.
Cane cot, easy chair, grinding stone, copper pots, etc.
On account of the Underwriters:—
2 cases No. 2 tins each 6 doz. Huntley

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.
BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN CURIOS AND LOVERS OF INDIAN ART.

Auction sale of stock in trade of Banaras, Moradabad, Jaipur, Husiarpur, Sharanpur, Farukabad and Indian Art Brass chased, and Ivory curios comprising salvers of various sizes, Tea sets, carved folding teapoys, Cashmere Turqise ware. Table covers and curtains, as also shop furniture such as glass door cupboards, shelves etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers will THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 22nd and FRIDAY, the 23rd September, 1927, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell in suitable lots by public auction at the shop lately occupied by Messrs. Tarachand Purashram in Medows Street, Fort by order of the concerned the abovementioned goods.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund	22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalloi, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.
DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B.,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,, 96,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES
Presents
"CYTHEREA"
A Picture of the restlessness of Society to-day.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House

THE KARNAPHULI JUTE MILLS, LTD.
Registered Office..Comilla, BENGAL.

Authorised Capital ..	Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 1,00,000 shares of Rs. 25/-each.	
Issued 80,000 shares of Rs. 20,00,000.	
Subscribed ..	Rs. 2,38,000
Under-written ..	Rs. 8,00,000
Paid-up ..	Rs. 34,286

35 acres of land have been secured for the Mill near the jetties on the Chittagong Port. Machineries will be ordered soon.
Agents for selling shares are wanted every where. Commission upto 10 per cent.
For particulars write to the
MANAGING AGENTS.

Half Price Sale

VAISHNAVITE REFORMERS OF INDIA
BY PROF. T. RAJAGOPALA CHARIAR
CONTENTS—Nathamuni; Pundarikaksha Yamunacharya; Sri Ramanujacharya Sri Vedanta Desika Manavala Maha Muni and Chaitanya.
Price Re. 1 (One)

TEN TAMIL SAINTS
By Mr. M. S. Poornalingam Pillai, B.A.
CONTENTS:—Saint Jnana Sambandar: The Impaler of the Jains, Saint Manickavachakar; The Hammer of the Buddhists. Saint Appar; an ideal Servant of God. Saint; Sundarar; God's Bondsman, Saint Kannappa; The Nimrod Bhakta. Saint Karaikal Ammai The Demon Poetess. Saint Tiruvalluvar; A Great Moralist. Saint Meykanda; The Great Saiva Siddhanti; Saint Thayumanavar; A popular Poet-Philosopher; Saint Pattinaththar.
Price As. 12.

SRI MADHWACHARYA
Sketch of his life and Times By Mr. C.N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., The Philosophy of Madhwacharya. A clear and concise exposition. By Mr. S. Subba Rao, M. A.
Price As. 12.

INDIA'S UNTOUCHABLE SAINTS
By Mr. K. V. RAMASWAMI, B.A., B.L.,
In this book are presented the lives of four notable saints that have sprung from what are called the "untouchable" classes of India. These saints appeared in different parts of the country: Nanda, in South India, Ravi Das in Oudh, Chokamela in Maharashtra, and Hari Das Thakur in Bengal.
Price As. 6.

AGGRESSIVE HINDUISM
BY SISTER NIVEDITA
IN this little book Sister Nivedita urges that the "History of India should be humanized, emotionalized made the trumpet voice and evangel of the races that inhabit India."
Price As. Four.
The above five books are given away at half the prices mentioned.
G. A. NATESAN & CO.
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

RED SCOTCH SHINING
GRANITE PILLARS
OF DIFFERENT SIZES
for TEMPLES & PALACES
Ready available from stock.
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS—N. Y.: Short Covering—Prices improved 58 Points—Long Liquidation—South Selling—Prices dropped 88 Points. Futures closed 22 to 31 points lower.

LOCAL—Short Covering—Better Liverpool. Closed Steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

New York: October highest 20.90 (11-34 a.m.)

New York: October lowest 20.02 (2-12 p.m.)

New York market improved early on short covering, met further long liquidation and hedge selling.

Liverpool:—

9.05 a.m. Light rains Texas and Eastern belt, weather cool.

9.55 p.m. Good buying meeting long liquidation and stoploss selling. Weather map: Light rains Carolinas and Texas. Weather cool.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vasugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 20th instant as under:—"Increasing pressure movement dominated situation."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables to-day:—

Cause of decline active hedge selling, may continue but think price getting reasonable.

New York cables:—

New York market advancing on frost scaree.

Messrs Devkaran Nanjee have received from their New York friends Messrs. Harriss, Irby and Vose wire to-day as under:—"Would favour moving December longs to January at even. May premium might widen further over January but with may around fifty over January believe it conservative to place long hedges in January and short hedges in May."

AMERICAN.

Bombay. Sept. 21.

Yesterday the New York futures prices showed a rally of 58 points on short covering. At this level there was heavy offerings both by speculators and Southern interests and prices declined 88 points. There was absence of buying and the market closed weak at a net decline of 22 to 31 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 20.55 c.

The New Orleans futures market closed 26 points lower for forward contracts and Spot cotton declined 7 points to 20.09 cent.

The Liverpool market opened 38 points lower. There was some long liquidation and prices suffered a further fall. The close was easy at a decline of 44 to 48 points. Spot sales were reported 9,000 bales and prices declined 42 points and closed at 11.30d. per lb.

The Empire cotton contarcts lost half a penny per lb. and January options closed at 10.93d. per lb.

The Egyptian futures market was dominated by large unloadings of speculative holdings and prices registered a drop of 84 to 87 points. Spot cotton declined 70 points per lb.

The attention of the cotton trade is transferred from crop prospects to increasing daily receipts and continuance of hedge selling. The ginning report to be issued on the 23rd instant at Washington is anticipated to be a bearish one. There is no inclination to buy and the market is dominated by pressure of sales.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Following a drop of 28 points in New York futures, the local cotton market opened at Rs. 417/ for Broach A/M. declivery prices declined to Rs. 416/ but improved on short covering. Opening Liverpool advices being steady local market improved further and closed as under at 4 p.m.:—

Broach A/M.	417	422	416	422
Oomra D/J.	384	389	384	389
Bengal D/J.	346	350	346	350

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Liverpool opened 2 points lower. The forward market opened steady at Rs. 424 and fluctuated within a range of one rupee and closed steady as under:—

Broach A/M.	424	424/8	423/8	424/8
Oomra D/J.	390	391/8	390	391/8
Bengal D/J.	350	352	350	352

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

	Yen.
Sept.	238.60—0.60
December	244.60 0.30
March	249.90—0.30

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32-1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady market.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 982.
Bank's buying D D 967.
JAPAN
Bank's selling T T 127-3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 123.3/4.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 134-1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 170-1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155-1/2.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 274-3/4.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11-1/2.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25-10.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25-10.
Tone of Silver.—Dull, China sold, India was a buyer at lower rate. Buyers holding back.
American Cross Rate 4.86-5/8.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

3 Months 4 11/32 per cent.
6 Months 4 15|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
1 Month 3 per cent.
3 Months 3 1/2 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

GOLD.

Ready	21	7	9
Asho	21	7	3
Kartika	21	7	3

SILVER.

London-Ready	25	10	0
Forward	25	9	0

London—Shanghai.
Opening 2-6 1/2
Closing 2-6 7/16
New York cent 55-7/8

SILVER.

Ready 58/5/0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Asho	58/8/0	58/10/0	58/5/0	58/5/0
Kartika	58/6/0	58/7/0	58/3/0	58/3/0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

The Market has ruled steady to-day with the following closing Quotations:

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/ per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 10/ per cwt FBH.
S. S. Nurjahan sh. 14/7 per cwt FBH.
S. S. Nawab sh. 14/8 per cwt FBH.
Shipment August sh. 14/8 per cwt FBH.
September sh. 14/8 per cwt FBH.
Octo/Nov/Dec. sh. 15/ per cwt FBH.
Jan/Feb/March sh. 15/3 per cwt. FBH.
Jamnagar C.I.F.:—Sept. sh. 15/2 per cwt FBH.
Octo/Nov/Dec. sh. 15/6 per cwt FBH.
Jan/Feb/March 15/9 per cwt FBH.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar Ready:—Rs. 15/6 per cwt FBH.
Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt.
Tone:—Steady.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle.")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co., Ltd.).

Muktsar (Punjab), Sept. 19.

Wheat Asuj 4/8/3.
Wheat Maghar 4/11/3.
Gram Asuj 4/0/9.
Gram Katak 4/1/9.
Gram Jeth 3/11/6.
Barley Asuj 3/0/6.
Gawara Posh 3/2/9.
Cottonseed Maghar 3/9/9.
Cottonseed Posh .

READY.

Wheat 4/6/0 to 4/12/, Gram 4/0/ to 4/4/, Barley 3/0/ to 3/1/, Rapeseed 7/12/ to 8/4, Cottonseed 7/13/.
Condition.—Quiet.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA. LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 15th September 1927.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Suscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000	
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,00,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Bank and Agents, Bills payable, etc.	18,06,17,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,95,03,000
	22,69,20,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,12,79,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	3,02,82,000
Bills Discounted	1,50,83,000
Bank Premises	55,93,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,63,61,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.	11,83,22,000
	22,69,20,000

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 20.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.43-3|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-7|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.93
T.T. Madrid on London	28.30
T.T. Milan on London	unquoted
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.12

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 20.

October	20.05—.27
December	20.42—.24
January	20.39—.28
March	20.63—.33
May	20.89—.22
Middling Spot	20.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 20.

October	20.06—.20
January	20.37—.20
Middling Spot	20.09—.07

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 20.

NEW YORK 10-30 A.M:
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	20.36
January	20.60
March	20.91

NEW YORK NOON CALL:

October	20.48
January	20.86
March	21.06

NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M:

October	20.30
January	20.59
March	20.86

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Sept. 20.

Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 77,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil
Day's Exports to the Continent 2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 20.

September	10.81—.48
October	10.82—.48
November	10.83—.48
December	10.88—.48
January	10.93—.48
February	10.93—.48
March	10.98—.47
April	10.98—.47
May	11.01—.46
June	10.95—.46
July	10.92—.45
August	10.82—.45
September	10.72—.44
Middling Spot	11.30—.43

SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 20.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	9,000
Sales on Speculation	1,500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 20.

Scinde Good	8.50—.45
„ Fully Good	8.70—.45
„ Fine	8.90—.45
Bengal Good	8.50—.45
„ Fully Good	8.70—.45
„ Fine	8.90—.45
Oomra Good	9.00—.45
„ Fully Good	9.25—.45
„ Fine	9.50—.45
Broach Good	9.35—.45
„ Fully Good	9.65—.55
„ Fine	9.95—.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 20.

September	18.50—.87
October	18.62—.87
November	18.65—.87
December	18.66—.86
January	18.67—.85
February	18.67—.85
March	18.68—.83
April	18.68—.83
May	18.68—.82
June	18.68—.82
July	18.68—.82
August	18.68—.82
September	18.68—.82
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.50—.70

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 20.

Cottonseed Bombay:—
Sept.Oct. shipment quoted £8-17-0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Sept.|Oct. shipment sellers £18-5-0.
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
Sept.|Oct. shipment quoted £19-17-6.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 20.

Rozari oSanta Fe per 62-1|2 lb. Cargo.
Sept|Oct. shipment sellers 51|3.
Barletta Russa per 63 lb. Cargo:
Sept|Oct. shipment sellers 50|3.
Wheat South Australian, parcels:
Sept-Oct. shipment value 51|6.
Wheat Choice White Karachi:
October shipment buyers 52|3.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 20.

Linseed Oil, naked London ewt:—
Oct|Dec. delivery ssellers 31|3.
Linseed Oil naked, London ewt:—
Jan.|Apl| delivery sellers 31|10-1|2.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 20.

Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Sept.|Oct. shipment sellers £17-15-0.
Linseed Calcutta, ton:—
Oct|Nov. shipment sellers £17-15-0.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Sept.|Oct. shipment Continent paid £16.
Linseed Bombay ton:—
Sept.|Oct. shipment sellers £18-15-0.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 20.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-1|4 p.c.
Interest 7 days' market Loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-11|32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-15|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

STOCKS AND SHARES

GENERAL WEAKNESS IN SHARES

SECURITIES RATHER FIRM

MILL SHARES:—

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Cotton mill shares opened and declined in sympathy with continued fall in the price of Cotton. There was absence of support and the market closed weak.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was increased long liquidation in Tata Iron shares causing a drop in the prices of Def. to Rs. 178/2 while Ordinary closed 54. There was increased selling in Tata 2nd Pref. shares which ruled easy. Cement shares were quiet. New India was weak. Bank shares also ruled easy.

SECURITIES.

There was more enquiry for securities to-day and in the absence of selling pressures values recorded some improvement. The tone was rather firm.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 79/12.
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 87/8.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 65/8.
Central £50-25) 10 p.c. 27/4.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p. c. 82-8.
Imperial (100) 1,425.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 350.
Union (5) Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 30/6.
Central India Mining (10) 25/10.
Indian Cement (250) 185.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 173/12.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 562/8.
Katni Cement (O) (10) 8.
Punjab Cement P. 12/8.
Shivrajpur (10) 53.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 875.
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1|2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 102|8
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 92.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 100/8
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 87/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 97-8.
Pachora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 103.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98..
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 108. xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 141
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 720.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 82

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 80.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O))1,000) 7 p.c. 810.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1005
Bombay Tramways (O) 50 4-1/2 144/6.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 67/8. XO.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 91
Tata Hydro Elect. O. (100) 1,038/12.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1032/8.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 547/8.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 830.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 103.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 300.
Harvey and Sahapathy (500) Rs. 1,180.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 830.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 615.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 520.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10, 420.
Apollo (30) nil, 7.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 150.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 341/4.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 93, 958/12.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8. 553/12.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-485
Century (100) 20, 430.
Crescent (100) 215.
Colaba Mills (100) 141/4.
Damn (250) 80, 720.
David (500) 265.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 1/0/0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 135.
Elphinstone (100) nil 20.
Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20, 947/8.
Framji Petit (1,000) 600.
Globe (100) 33.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 133/12.
Indore Mawar (100) 371/4.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 242/8.
Jamshed Manufarturing (250) 55.
Kasturchand (500) 30.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 263/12.

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

3 1/2 per cent Rupees Paper Rs. 75/11.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/35 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/3.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1983 Rs. 103.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/6.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax due 1928 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1939 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1951 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/8.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/6.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.
Forward rates.—3rd Octr. Sett. 3 1/2 Paper Rs. 75-10 1/2 1945/55 Rs. 107/4/0, 4 per cent Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94.
Tone of Market:—Uncertain.

Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6,750.
Madhavji Dharmsey (100) nil, 120.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500.
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 138/12.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2055.
New Great Mills 313/12.
New City Mills (100) 142/8.
Pabaney Mill 230, 286/4.
Pearl Mill 230, 586/4.
Phoenix (100) 10, 416/4.
Simplex (100) 176/4.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200 8,050.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 24/8.
Swadesh Mills (100) 16, 535.
Swan Mills (100) 160.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (O) (500) Rs. 90, 3,090.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 610.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown nil), 285
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. ,
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 662/8.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid XP 252/8.
Bombay Steam O. (250) P.C. 206/4.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 260.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 5 p.c. 32/6.
British Burmah Perroleum 51/ 9, 6.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 21/4.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9/2.
Empire of India Life (500-375 1,400.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 140.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 362/8.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs 26/10.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,810.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs 45 690
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16/11.
Tata 1st Preference 143.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 51/8.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 90/
Tata Iron (O) (75) 54/12.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 178/
Telephone Co. (50) 42/8.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Mills (100) 438.

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Bengal 350 D/J.
Broach 422 A/M.
Oomra 389 D/J.
Southern 385 A/S.

SPOT RATE.

Fine Fully good Good F.G.F.

Southern	398	394	390	386

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay September. 21

			Ready	Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.			350
„ Fine M.G,		345	Nov.+18/9Dec.+	
„	F. G.	M, G.		340/—
Sind-Punjab Fine	„	„		345/—
„	F. G.	„	„	340/—
Wardha-Hingt Fine	M. G.			400/ 2
Nagpur	„ 400-.2	Nov+29/Dec+21/—		
Yeotmal	„			395-98
Arvi	395-98	Nov+23/Dec+14		
Amraoti				388-90
Khamgaon Akola	388-90	Nov+15-6/De+7-8		
Mulkapur	„			385-87
Khandesh	385/87	Nov.+7-8—Dec 1		
Muthia Fine	M.G,	375-78	..	—6
Nanded/Purna Best	Quality	„		395-97
Purna Average		„		..
Parbhani/Sailu	„	„		385-87
Indore/Ujjain	„	„		385-87
Burwah Sanavad				385-87
Broach Fine	M.G.,			418-20
„	F.G.,			408-10
Westerns Good	M.G.			395-98
„ „	HG			
Cambodia Fine	M.G.			460——
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. „			430/—
Compta	F G.M.G.			430/—
Dhollera	„	„		
Kadi/Viramgam	„	„		

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

100 Ozoburin & Co. Pulgaon 404
200 Ozoburin & Co. C. P. 1 410
100 Ozoburin & C. P. 2 404
800 Petit Mill Broach 409/414
200 Petit Mill Bijapur 395
100 Petit Mill Comptah 435
100 Ralli Bros. Kalol 414
100 Ralli Bros. Rajkot 383
100 Currimbhai Broach 400
100 Presidency Mill Ankleshwar 449
100 G. G. Kesha Ujjain 390

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 49/, Closing 50/.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening 48. 10, Highest 49/6, Lowest 48/5, Closing 49/3.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening 4/8/6, Closing 4/8/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 56/, Closing 56/10.

Bazaar will be closed on 22-9-27 on a/c of "Gandhi Day."

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, September 21.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterdays	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..		403	761
Central India		4343	3706
Barsi and Nagar	153	736	329
Hyderabad-Gaorani		71	53
Berar	38	2288	684
Central Provinces		2293	84
Total Oomras	191	10044	5 617
Dholera	258	6362	613
N.W. Provinces ..	99	1942	644
Rajputana ..	176	2696	1914
Sind-Punjab ..		1668	1827
Broach ..	200	868	9
Coompta & Dharwar	244	1174	1840
Westerns-Northerns ..		1622	2,854
Cocanada		..	..
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		5393	2520
Persian		918	973
American		16463	2993
Egyptian and African	650	2132	3633
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts ..			..
Total	1,574	51,287	25,440

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 15th Sept.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year	Last year.
Europe	1460	16,802	10,734
Japan & China	131	32,444	8557
Coast Ports ..	134	863	361
Up-country by Rail		24,02	2,347
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		12,952	9,126
Total	1725	65,463	31,125

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 20th inst.

	cwts.
Wheat	7,284
Linseed	7,001
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	487
Gingellyseeds	172
Poppyseed	61
Groundnuts	2,951
Castorseed	7,303
Rice	58,316
Myrabollams	5,814
Cottonseed	3,979
Mowraseed	143
Gram	1,428
Joowar	271
Maize	93
Barley	267
Bajree	1,873
Coal	1,372 tons.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 20.

Demand Bills 486.18

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FINANCIAL SWARAJ--A MYTH

DEFECTS OF RESERVE BANK BILL.

SIR P. THAKURDAS' SPEECH IN ASSEMBLY

The following are extracts from the speech of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas on the Reserve Bank Bill in the Assembly.

I think that India ought to aim at a Reserve Bank, a pure and unalloyed Reserve Bank in the strictest sense of the word; a Reserve Bank which will compare with the Reserve Bank of any other country. But I want it to be attained by stages after taking cognisance of the various handicaps and drawbacks, and the various conditions, economic, political and general, of India as a whole.

I maintain, Sir, that the Reserve Bank Bill which is now before the House does not help the agriculturist because I venture to ask, Sir, my esteemed friend on my left, whether the one bank which ha provided banking institutions and facilities in the country all these years from 1805 up to the present day has not been the Imperial Bank? And the Imperial Bank has been able to do this only because it had the free use of Government balances. You are now taking it away from the Imperial Bank. You are now giving it to the Reserve Bank.

The only reason why I cannot identify myself very much with this idea of starting a new Reserve Bank 'de novo' of the most unalloyed type, of the most strict type at once and now, is that I fear that in trying to show to the world that you are putting up institutions similar to what America and the most advanced countries have, you are really doing injustice to masses and you are really causing a vacuum at the bottom, the effects of which will be perceived within the next 10 or 15 years.

INDIAN CONTROL.

The main attraction of this Reserve Bank, as far as this side of the House is concerned, is that it will take away the power of control of currency and dictation of it from Whitehall. I do not think any of my Honourable colleagues on my right will differ from me when I say that everyone of us supports this Bill because we feel that if it passes through the House with our consent and our good will, it will ensure to us freedom from the one thing which we have all along tried to escape—control from six thousand miles away. Sir, freedom from control from Whitehall is a very welcome thing. But then the question is, to whom is this body going to be responsible? Is it going to be responsible only to itself? The Finance Member says "No". The Directors of this Bank will be responsible to their conscience, to use the Finance Member's own words. Will they be responsible to the shareholders? Now, Sir, the responsibility of directorate of any company, at least in India, and I venture to say in any part of the world, is more or less of an eye-wash. What the House wishes to ensure is that there will be such arrangements about the directorate that in escaping from the India Office they do not place themselves in the hands of some set of persons completely irresponsible, completely ungettable at, resulting in a state of things worse than the Whitehall influence.

FINANCIAL SWARAJ.

We have been told Sir, that this measure will bring us financial Swaraj. There are few in this House who believe that we can have financial Swaraj before we have political Swaraj, because both finances and militaty power are most important to political supremacy. I, therefore Sir, am not prepared to expect financial Swaraj in this measure; but I take the Finance Member at his word and I am prepared to look at this measure with the utmost good will, and, as I said in my minute of dissent, I will give the best in me to mould it in the manner which I think will suit the country. And to that end. Sir, what is it that is now the difference between the Finance Member and Members on this side of the House? All that we say is that there should be no private capital brought in in order to have what I may call, a nominal electorate—I will not call it a sham electorate—nominal electorate to see that we have independent directors; we will not have private capital in this bank under any consideration.

The next point is directors and an electorate or electorates which will ensure to us that the bank will be carried on from the point of view of serving India first and serving anybody else afterwards, when I say serving India first, I mean, serving the needs of India, serving the requirements of India first and foremost and the requirements of anybody else, including, if I may say, so, with all respect but with the fullest emphasis at my command, even the requirements of England, after India's best needs are served. (Applause.) Let the Finance Member put before us a scheme of directorate which will ensure us this and every Member on this side of the House will acclaim it and will support it. He says, Sir that we should not have an electorate where, as he says, there may be political influence. Now, Sir, nobody, not even my esteemed friend Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, is anxious to have a political electorate if anybody in this House is frightened of it. Pandit Malaviya has explained at full length his reasons for insisting on the Legislature as electors. What is it that is urged from the other side? "No, we will not have anything which will tend to political influence." May I, Sir, venture to submit this? It is admitted that political influence is one which should be avoided in every country which has full democratic institutions. There the party in power has all the patronage at its command, and therefore anything which may leave open political influence means the influence of the party which has the patronage at its command. Sir, in this country if there is any person or institution which has that patronage, it certainly is not this side of the House. It is the Government that have the patronage, it is the Government that can exercise political influence. The only difference is that my friends on this side of the House will not call that "political". Sir, the way in which I personally saw canvassing done by the Government in Delhi last March, bearing in mind that even Members of the Executive Council forgot their position and condescended to canvassing to a point not known before, shows that the influence that is to be guarded against is not the influence of this side of the House but the influence of that side of the House (pointing to the Treasury Benches), the influence of the executive side, not the influence on the non-official Benches. Sir, I submit to those who talk of political influence from those Benches that the boot is on the other leg.

Sir, the Finance Member said that he is quite prepared that the directorate of the Bank should be 'predominantly Indian'. Whilst he has said that, I noticed that there is no amendment on the paper from him to that effect. I do not know what he said when my Honourable friend Mr. Shanmukham Chetty was speaking—I could not hear him very clearly at this end of the Hall—but I believe Mr. Chetty referred to the same thing. While the Finance Member says that he is agreeable —I have taken down his actual words—that the Board should be predominantly India. May I ask him why he has left over to provide for that in his amendment? How does he provide for a predominantly Indian Board? Perhaps this part of the House wants that it should be so by election and not by nomination. But there is no difference of opinion between him and us on the main ground. He also said that he is in accord with the Assembly that the Board should be 'Indian in character and outlook'. But why does not the Finance Member provide for it in his amendment? Let him bring up the necessary amendment. In the amendments that he has so far put forward—and I see he has put forward a very large number of them—there is no provision for any of these. Therefore, I wish to ask whether these are mere hopes which he has expressed or whether he will put these very good and high sentiments of his into actual practice by putting before us relevant amendments.

A MILL-STONE.

Now, Sir, I wish to point out that in trying to institute a Reserve Bank for India by this Statute, it may well be said that we are building the structure of the Indian finance and currency policy from the top instead of from the bottom. How many indigenous banks are there to-day in India that really want a Reserve Bank on the top of them all? The House may have heard the figures last time when there was a discussion in Delhi that in America they thought of having a Federal Reserve Bank only on the top of 36,000 banking branches all over the country. In Canada there are 4,000 of these and, at any rate, last year when we were on the Royal Commission we were told that Canada was still considering the idea of having a Reserve Bank. In India, Sir, the Schedule to the Bill will show that there are in all barely 60 banks which have a capital of 3 lakhs and over. Of these 60, there are a number which are known to Government and to some of us as being in a moribund condition and almost awaiting Liquidation. If you deduct these and also deduct the powerful British or foreign banks, how many banks are there left? Hardly a dozen, Sir, with a capital of something like Rs. 25 lakhs and over And, Sir, for the sake of these few banks you want a Reserve Bank, a Reserve Bank which will compel these banks to put in 7 1|2 per cent. of their current account deposit with the Reserve Bank without interest, and 3 per cent. of their period deposits without interest. The opinions that have been circulated to the Members of this House contain the opinions of at least four or five leading indigenous banks who point out that if these provisions of 7 1|2 per cent. and 3 per cent. compulsory deposits are approved of by the Assembly, the only result which could follow would be that the indigenous bank will either have to lend at dearer rates than they do at present or they will have to close down. To-day these banks are just able to carry on; anyway, they are not multiplying very fast when there is no compulsory deposit out of their current accounts or period deposits. You now propose to handicap these indigenous banks by compelling them to deposit 7-1|2 per cent. of every hundred rupees with the Reserve Bank. Sir, this may be an ideal which may be achieved after 10, 15 or 20 years, but to-day I am sure it will work 'as a mill stone' round the necks of the indigenous banks of which we have very few indeed. My point, therefore, is that you are really building the Reserve Bank from the top. Whilst I know that many things have been done in India from the top, coming down, instead of going up from the bottom in the natural process of things, in financial and monetary matters this procedure is most dangerous and I submit that it involves such risks that it is only right for a person like myself who sees the risk that he should at least sound a note of warning to this House.

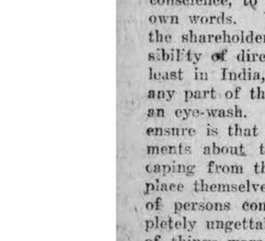

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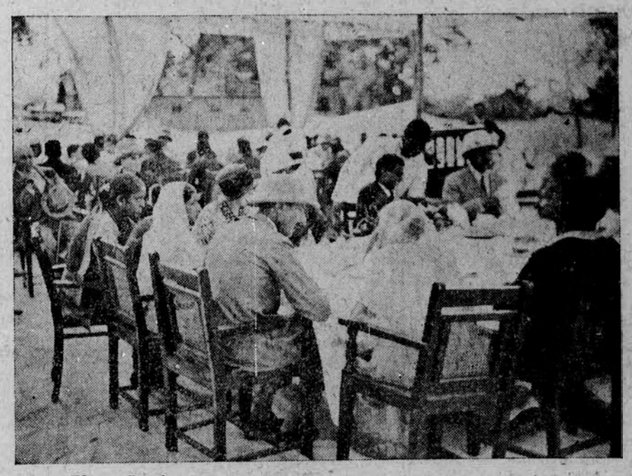
Photo: News Service.
His Excellency talking with Principal Findlay Shirras of the Gujarat College on the cricket field.



News Photo Service.
H. E. Sir L. Wilson on the occasion of his recent visit to Ahmedabad took tea with the cricket players. The Governor is seen right in front with Sir Chinubhai on his right.

THE WEATHER REPORT

WIDESPREAD RAIN ALONG BOMBAY COAST.

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

The low pressure area over the Konkan yesterday has moved northwards, and lies this morning over Gujarat. It has given widespread and locally heavy rain along the Bombay coast. Scattered thunderstorms have been reported from Burma, and northeast Indian Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Konkan, Malabar and Madras Deccan and local in Lower Burma, Assam, Central India East, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Madras southeast, and Madras coast north.

The chief amounts are: Victoria Point one inch; Bassein one and a half; Bhamo a half; Dhubri and Silchar one; Shillong and Burdwan three quarters; Allahabad a half; Veraval a quarter; Marmagoa a half; Karwar four; Malegaon a half; Poona one; Raichur and Mercara a half; Mangalore three quarters; Calicut a half; Cochin Trivandrum and Madura one and a half; Trichinopoly one and Vizagapatam a half.

Forecast: Decrease along the west coast and extension in Orissa and Gujarat.—A.P.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 21.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date Colaba Point 0.31, Fort 0.25, J. J. Hospital 0.49.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 57.51, Fort 72.96, J. J. Hospital 57.17.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925 Colaba Point 47.35, Fort 52.56, J. J. Hospital 49.97.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 67.20, Fort 99.40, J. J. Hospital 81.27.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 21ST SEPTEMBER 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Wednesday, the 21st September 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is generally in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual throughout the province, while the minimum was locally below normal. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 107 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0.59" of rain. Skies are mostly clear and the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in the whole of the area, the minimum was lower than usual at Agra only.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over lower Sind and the extreme south of Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in large defect. Maximum temperature was above normal almost throughout the division; the minimum was higher than usual at Mount Abu and lower at Ajmer. The thermometer rose yesterday to 107 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiwar and Central India West.—Veraval has had 0.28" of rain and Bhavnagar-Para 0.38". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over Kathiawar and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is locally drier than usual. Temperature was above normal throughout the division.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor and Amraoti report each 0.11" of rain. Skies are in general lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Hoshangabad. Temperature was generally above normal in the north and west of the province.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.13" of rain, Marmagao 0.47" and Karwar 3.04". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was almost normal in the division. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 84.9 deg. (normal) and the lowest 78.4 deg. (2 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegan reports 0.45" of rain, Poona 1.02", Sholapur 0.15" and Nizamabad 0.10". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess at Sholapur. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in the Central Bombay Deccan and the minimum higher in the extreme north of the division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Malabar and the Madras Deccan and local in the east United Provinces, Kathiwar, the west Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.69" at Mangalore, 0.40" at Calicut, 1.68" at Cochin, 1.36" at Trivandrum, 0.10" at Bellary, 0.32" at Cuddapah, 0.17" at Bangalore, 0.16" at Coimbatore and 1.04" at Trichinopoly.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in Gujarat and Kathiwar.

EXTENSION IN G. I. P. RY.

PROPOSED NEW RAILWAYS.

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING.

BOMBAY, Sept. 20.

The 38th meeting of the G.I.P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, was held on the 1st instant. Several subjects were discussed. In a press note issued by the Committee, it says:—

PROPOSED NEW RAILWAYS.

Dealing with the programme of proposed new railways, the Chairman remarked that the Nasik-Belapur-Sheagon Project was awaiting the sanction of the Government of Inndia; the extension from Sheagaon to Bodegaon was surveyed but was not considered a paying proposition, but it was being gone into again with a view to the selection gone into different alignment.

It was hoped that the Diva-Dasgaon (late Mumbra-Mahad) Project would be started in cold weather of 1927; the prospects of this line were excellent both in regard to passenger and goods traffic; it was probable that at some future date this line would be electrified. In answer to a question the Chairman said it would not be a paying proposition to extend the line from Khopoli as the engineering difficulties would be great.

Hiwarkhed-Akot-Akola-Bassim Project was part of a Project for connecting the G.I.P. Railway line at Khandwa with the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway at Hingoli and originally was intended to be a metre gauge line; it would cross the G.I.P. Railway's line at Akola. It was proposed, at present, to construct two branch lines on the broad gauge North and South of Akola, and this would probably be commenced next year.

Nagpur-Jubbulpore Project was a line proposed by the Central Provinces Government; the G.I.P. Railway were not entirely in favour of it but were perfectly willing to survey it if the Central Provinces Government would pay the cost of the survey which was estimated at Rs. 77,000.

The Darwha-Pusad Project was approved by the Standing Finance Committee for Railways and everything was ready to start the work.

OVERCROWDING IN 3RD CLASS CARRIAGES.

The Chairman showed to the Committee graphs mainained by the Chief Traffic Manager showing how the trains were filled between various sections. He then explained that, excepting for 27 Down and 30 Up (Bombay-Peshawar Express trains), the trains were normally filled. There was at times congestion on the Peshawar Express and to meet this it was proposed to introduce, as soon as sufficient rolling stock was available, an additional third class express between Bombay and Itarsi; at Itarsi the express would be split up into two express trains one between Itarsi and Delhi and the other between Itarsi and Allahabad. The cause of overcrowding on the Peshawar Express was due to the fact that erpress train fares had been reduced.

LAVATORIES IN SUBURBAN TRAINS.

Dealing with a complaint on the subject, the Chairman said as the years went on the necessity for lavatories in suburban trains was getting less and less as the Thana service had been much quickened. No other suburban service in the world so far as he was aware had such accommodation. As the time taken was 40 minutes, the Chairman did not think such a provision was necessary.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 20.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No 25 C and F Calcutta:

Sept. per cwt. 14|10-1|2.
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 15.
Jan|Mar. per cwt. 15|3.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct|Dec per cwt. 15|1-3|4.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 15|2-1|2.

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LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 20.

	£
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	20-5|8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	120
P. & O Banking Corporation	10-3|8
National Bank	49-1|4
Eastern Bank	6-1|4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	87
Conversion Loan	74-3|8
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	102-1|4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c.	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	60
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan	70
Consols	54-1|8
War Loan 5 per cent	102-1|8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	93-1|4

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 20.

Silver.—Market quiet.

Spot	25-5|8
Forward	25-5|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 20.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £4|4|11-1|2

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 20.

	£
Copper English best Selected	61-1|8
Copper Braziers	70-1|2
Yellow Metal	62-1|4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	23-1|2
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	14
Tin English Ingots	277-3|4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 20.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. spot. Sellers 1|4.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Sellers 1|4.

COFFEE.

New York, Sept. 20.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 13-1|2.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Gossage Cup Football: Derby Club vs. Matunga Hindus "A" Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Exhibition of Modern Indian Paintings, Town Hall, 6-15 p.m.

S. S. Rajputana Sports Club, Dance, Prince of Wales' Institute Nicol Road 9 p.m.

Mahatma's birthday anniversary celebrations by women, Madhav Bag, 4 p.m., Lady Krushnagauri Setalvad presiding Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Sept. 23.

B. E. S. Schools, Annual Boxing Tournament, B. B. S. School, 9 p.m.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with English mails of September 8 due at 6 a.m.

MAHATMA'S BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY.

The 57th birthday anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi will be celebrated by Bombay women to-day (Thursday) at Madhav Bag, at 4 p.m., under the presidency of Lady Krushnagauri Setalvad. Sjt. Vallabhbhai J. Patel will be the chief speaker.

FINE ART EXHIBITION.

The opening of a Fine Art Exhibition by Mr. K. B. Lele will take place at Ram Bagh, C. P. Tank, Bombay, to-day (Thursday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

DRAMA IN AID OF FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The members of the Bombay South Indian Amateurs will stage the play "Manohara", in Tamil, written by Rao Sahib P. Sammandha Mudaliar, on Sunday, the 2nd October 1927 at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the Damodhar Thackersey Hall, Parel.

LECTURE ON "FRIENDSHIP."

A weekly meeting of the Khoja K. M. Habibbhai School, Debating Society will take place on Friday (the 23rd inst.), 9 B. T. in Science Hall, when Mr. Popatia E. Rajan will deliver a lecture on "Friendship". Mr. M. U. Hanafee will preside and Mr. A. K. Shaikh will also speak on the subject.

VILE PARLE SANSCRIT PATHASHALA

Under the auspices of the about institution there will be a public provachan on Shrimad Bhagwat Gita by Mr. Magonlal Jagannath Sinoriwalla to-day, (Thursday), in the premises of Ahichhatra Nivas at Kankubai Hall at 9-6 p.m. (S. T.), when Shrimad Swami Shri Kaivalyanand Saraswati will preside.

BYCULLA DISTRICT C. C.

Members of the Byculla District Congress Committee are requested to note that nominations for the 16 seats on the B. P. C. C. will be accepted from members who are on the roll on the 23rd July 1927, according to clause "G" appendix A of the revised Constitution of the B. P. C. C.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ BOMBAY.

At the request of the public, an extraordinary general body meeting of the Asthika Samaj, will be held on Sunday (the 25th inst.), at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at No. 1, Shamji Ladha Building, Matunga, G. I. P., to consider the tone of Mr. Neelakanta Iyer's letter dated the 27th July 1927.

POST OFFICE THANKSGIVING MASS.

On Sunday (the 25th instant), at 9-30 a.m. the Catholic staff of the Bombay G P. O. and Town Sub Offices will celebrate their Annual Thanksgiving Mass at the Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra. The Very Rev. Dr. M. D'Souza, of St. Michael's Church, Mahim will preach for the occasion.

BOMBAP PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The Monthly At-Home of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be held at the Town Hall to-day (Thursday) at 5 p.m. Dr. Miss Jerbanoo E. Mistri will speak on "Difficulties experienced by women studying medicine in England and India."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. s.s. "Domala" which left Bombay on the 23rd ultimo arrived London on the morning of the 20th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Hakodate Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 19th inst., and is due to arrive here on or about the 19th October.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Tuesday to 6 a.m. of Wednesday:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death 1; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 70. Total mortality this day last year was 105.

TENDER SALES.

On Wednesday, the 21st September tenders for £70,000 were received at 1s. 5 31/32d. and were allotted in full. Lower tenders were rejected. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 28th September on the same conditions as previously announced.

HIGH COURT

APPLICATION TO HOLD MEETING.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES OF JAIN TEMPLE

As a sequel to the settlement arrived at in the Motishaw's Jain Temple case, an application was made before Mr. Justice Rangnekar at the High Court by Mr. Partapchand for permission to hold a meeting of the Jain Sangh for the election of the new trustees.

The applicant stated that the old receivers had been opposing the holding of the meeting. Now that their resignations had been accepted under the settlement, a meeting of the Sangh should be held to ascertain the wishes of the Jain community as to who should be appointed trustees of Mottshaw's charities, and how they should be appointed.

His Lordship granted permission to hold the meeting on the understanding that the applicant would not ask for delaying the scheme to be framed under the previous orders of the High Court.

BREACH OF CONTRACT.

PLAINTIFF'S SUCCESSFUL CLAIM

The Hon. Mr. Justice Jhavari at the High Court heard the suit filed by Jamsedji Edulji Seklatwalla, Land Manager of the Tatas against Edulji Cowasji Palia, a Parsi, now an insolvent, his wife Dinbai and the official Assignee, for specific performance of a contract of sale of land, or in the alternative damages.

Messrs. Mulla and Khergamwalla appeared for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Somji and Vellani for the defendants.

The plaintiff is a lessee from the Government of certain tracts of land in Mahim Taluka in the Thana District. By an agreement dated 5th September 1919, he sold to the first defendant the said lands for Rs. 30,000, and received Rs 5,000 as earnest money. The defendant having failed to pay the balance of the price, plaintiff filed a suit in Thana Court for specific performance or damages for breach of agreement in which a decree for Rs. 23,000 with interest and costs was passed in his favour.

The plaintiff further stated that when he was about to execute the decree, the first defendant and his wife, the second defendant, approached him with a request to re-sell the same lands to them. Accordingly by an agreement dated 20th October 1924, the plaintiff agreed to sell the lands to them for Rs. 30,000 payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 1,000 each, the property to be transferred to the defendant on payment of all instalments. The defendants also agreed to execute a mortgage of all their properties at Bombay and Navsari as security for payment of the instalments. Pursuant to the renewed agreement, the defendants paid the first 5 instalments, but failed to pay the remaining instalments.

DEFENDANTS FAIL TO PAY ASSESSMENT.

The defendants also failed to pay the assessment and local fund, and in order to save the land from being forfeited, plaintiff had to pay two sums of Rs. 959 on that account.

The first defendant having been declared an insolvent in June 1926, his estates and effects have been vested in the Official Assignee who is, therefore, joined as a defendant.

Under the circumstances, the plaintiff claimed Rs. 17,000 being the aggregate of the remaining 17 instalments still unpaid and the two sums of Rs. 959 mentioned above.

The suit was contested by the second defendant, Bai Dinbai wife of the first defendant. She stated that she was informed by her husband that the plaintiff had induced him to purchase the land by misrepresentations and false statements. She further pleaded that the plaintiff had also taken her signature on the second agreement by a false representation that her husband who was out of Bombay at the time had consented to such an arrangement.

His Lordship passed a decree in favour of plaintiff as prayed for against the second defendant.

MURDER OF GIRL RELATIVE

PROVOKED BY IMMORAL CONDUCT.

The Hon. Justices Patker and Baker on the Appellate Side of the High Court disposed of the appeal filed by Rama Krashna, a young Maratha, aged 25, against the sentence of death passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Satara for the murder of a girl relative.

The prosecution evidence served that the deceased Bhagubai who was related to the accused was in criminal intimacy with another man. This had caused considerable displeasure to the accused and his family, who thought that she was a burden and a disgrace to them. The accused decided to do away with her, and under the pretext of sending her to another village took her to a maintain side, and killed her with an axe. The Sessions Judge sentenced the accused to death.

Their Lordships in appeal upheld the conviction for murder. But in view of the accused's youthful age and the provocation he had received by the girl's conduct, they commuted the sentence to one transportation for life.

"HE HAS RUINED ME"

RUSSIAN JEWELLER CRIES IN COURT

SENSATIONAL JEWELLERY EMBEZZLEMENT CASE

Trial was commenced before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, yesterday, of Abraham Perry who figures as the accused in the sensational case of embezzlement of jewellery and goods valued over Rs. 5 lakhs preferred against him by his brother Nathan Perry, a rich European-Jew jeweller of Calcutta.

Mr. Thanawala conducted the prosecution while Mr. Joseph Baptista appeared for the defence.

A PATHETIC NOTE.

A pathetic note was added to the proceedings when the complainant while giving evidence was moved to tears. He wept bitterly saying "I was good and generous to my brother. He abused the confidence I placed in him and has ruined me". The accused was at this time laughing and was heard to say "Now! he is trying to enlist the sympathy of the court."

PROSECUTION STORY.

Mr. Thanawalla set out the prosecution case at great length. He said Nathan arrived in Bombay in 1908 at a very early age and proceeded to Calcutta, where his uncle was doing jewellery business. Nathan studied the trade there and two years later set up a business of his own. In 1912 he lost his father and from that date he maintained his motner, the accused and his other brothers. In 1918-19, Nathan made a huge profit in one of his business transactions and out of that money he got his family from Russia at an expense of thousands of pounds. In 1922 Mr. Thanawalla proceeded, the accused came to India for the first time, the complainant paying his passage money. On landing in Bombay he went to Calcutta where he stayed with Nathan in his own flat and at the expense of Nathan.

ADVISED TO GO TO EUROPE.

Abraham and his wife left Calcutta in 1924 for Europe, the complainant paying their passage money. Towards the end of that year Nathan came to Bombay and set up business at Chowpatty. A few months later, in Februray of the next year, the complainant took ill and got down a doctor from Calcutta. He also consulted two local physicians who suspected cancer and advised him to go to Europe. At that time, the Police Prosecutor, continued, the complainant had all the goods with him in Bombay in respect of which the alleged offence of criminal breach of trust was committed by the accused.

On March 13 of that year, the complainant wired to his brother Abraham, who was then at Colombo, to come to Bombay. Abraham arrived here on the 20th and on the following day in the presence of a witness the complainant handed over most of his articles to the accused for sale on commission. And in the presence of that witness, the prosecutor further alleged, the accused signed several receipts. On March 28, 1925 the accused was alleged to have signed another receipt in favour of the complainant in respect of nine cases of silverware, then lying with Messrs. Grindlay and Co., which were entrusted to him (Abraham). In that receipt Abraham was alleged to have promised not to pledge any of those goods which he agreed were given on commission and which he undertook to return to Nathan whenever called upo to do so. In breach of those conditions Mr. Thanawalla, submitted, he had pledged some of thise articles and misappropriated the proceeds,

The brothers arrived at Marseilles on April 10, 1925, and Nathan proceeded to Paris and Abraham to England. In October of that year the accused came to India.

In March 1926, Nathan, who was then in Paris, received information that his brother had pledged some of his goods in England and in July of the same year he filed a complaint with the Paris Police against the accused's wife and another brother of his. on the allegation that they disposed of certain jewellery entrusted to the accused. The case against them was disposed of in December 1926.

The prosecutor proposed to split up the case into four groups, one relating to Rs. 8,250 worth of goods, the second to Rs. 32,250 the third to Rs. 59,843 and the fourth to Rs. 4,14,575.

COMPLAINANT IN TEARS.

Stepping in the witness box Nathan Perry the complainant who gave his address as Waterloo Mansion, Bombay, examined by Mr. Thanawalla said that he was a naturalised British subject since 1925. He had served in the Indian Defence Defence Force. He came to India in 1908 and lived with his uncle at Calcutta. After some years he started his own business under the name of International Art Gallery, Jewellers and Water-makers. Witness was the sole proprietor of the business His father died in 1912. Witness had two sisters and five brothers. In 1926 witness went to Geneva to see a Doctor brother of his whom he had educated for five years at his expense. At Geneva he arranged through the Red Cross Society to get all his relatives out of Russia. After spending several thousands of pounds he succeeded in getting his whole family consisting of 29 members out of Russia. The accused, his brother was one of them. They were a half-starved and shabbily dressed.

Mr. Thanawalla then read a letter purporting to have been written by the accused to the complainant explaining his difficulties and asking for financial help. This moved the complainant into tears and Mr. Thanawalla had to pause a while till the complainant regained his self-composure.

After recording some more evidence the case was postponed.

WATSON HOTEL ANNEXE INCIDENT

MANAGER AND ASST. MANAGER FINED

Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, at the Esplanade Police Court, fined D. B. Kotwal, manager, and A. Azreel, assistant manager of the Watson's Annexe, Rs. 40 each, for insulting and assaulting Issac Abdul Nabi, a tenant in the hotel.

The prosecution alleged that the complainant went to the manager's office on June 11 to pay rent for April. When the manager refused to take the rent the complainant gave him a letter stating that though the rent was offered, it was not accepted. As the letter too was not accepted the complainant demanded endorsement on the letter that it was "refused." The manager, it was alleged, was annoyed at this, and after tearing off the letter into pieces called the complainant "bloody Jew" and told him not to bother him (accused) and to "buzz" away. The manager then called the assistant manager and along with a Bhaya caught hold of the complainant by his arm, gave him blows and knocked him against a wall. When he fell down the assistant manager gave him a kick. The complainant then went to the police station and lodged a complaint.

The accused pleaded not guilty and stated that the complainant created a row in the office and when the assistant manager asked him to leave the office, he and his friend assaulted the assistant manager.

His Worship on evidence convicted the accused and fined them Rs. 40 each and ordered Rs. 50 out of the fine to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

The complainant paid the amount of the compensation in the Gujarat Relief Fund.

Mr. S. K. Nabibullah appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. B. J. Dhondy.

A SMART ARREST

ABSCONDING PEON ON TRIAL

A smart arrest was made by the Bombay police on Tuesday night of a Madrasi peon who was attempting to run away with Rs. 400. It appeared Muni Swami Kanaya, a peon in the Bombay Radio Club, was reported absconding by the manager. The amount of Rs. 400 was paid to him to be deposited with Messrs. Grindlay. The police kept a watch at the Victoria Terminus on Tuesday night and just a minute before the departure of the Madras mail, when the accused came, he was arrested. On a search being made Rs. 360 were found on his person. The accused was placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla on Wednesday and remanded in police custody till the 23rd instant.

TO BRING ABOUT COMMUNAL UNITY.

SUNDAYS MEETING AT MADHAV BAG

A meeting will be held at Madhav Bag on Sunday next (25th inst.) to give consideration to the best possible method of bringing about communal unity. Due attention will be paid to the thorny problem of cow slaughter, and working systematically for the sacred cause of unity. All who have the good of the country at heart should attend the function to make it a success.

An emergent meeting of the Shiahs of Patna was held on Tuesday night to express horror and condemnation at the atrocities perpetrated by the Frontier tribes against the Shias.—Free Press.

"ACTION UNDER PROVOCATION."

STORY OF MILL MANAGER'S DEATH.

There was a mild sensation in the Coroner's Court on Wednesday morning when the Bombay City Coroner resumed the inquest touching the death of Mr. Byramjee Chaiwalla, the Manager of the Cannaught Mill which forms part of the group of mills known as "Sir Shapurji Bharucha Mills." Four persons, including a woman, have so far been arrested in connection with the murder. They are (1) Kashiram Laxman, (2) Shankar Baburao (3) Sitabai Narayan and (4) Ganapat Mahadeo.

MECHANIC'S SURPRISE.

When the inquest was resumed on Wednesday morning, Byramjee Mistry, a mechanic turner in the mills, deposed that on the day of the scuffle he went to work as usual and was asked by the foreman to take measurements of the boiler. On coming out from his department he noticed, to his utter surprise, a crowd of men and women in front of the manager's office. The crowd consisted of nearly 500 persons, women outnumbering men. The witness alleged that he saw the first suspect urging the mob to throw stones at the manager's office.

MOB "CRIMINALLY DISPERSED."

The witness further went on to say that a sepoy of the office came out of the office and remonstrated with the first suspect, but the suspect assaulted the sepoy and gave him a violent push. The sepoy rushed into the adjoining room, while the second suspect instigated the mob to carry on further violence. The second suspect brought on several other men and women and asked them to throw stones at the office of the manager. The witness, moreover, saw an open knife in the hands of the first suspect. He saw that the mob was criminally disposed and he withdrew from the scene for his personal safety. In course of time, the mob broke open the door of the manager's room. The witness saw the first and third suspects in the room. He, moreover, saw the third suspect, Sitabai Narayan, dealing the manager a blow with an iron pipe which she carried in her hands. The manager was lying prostrate on the ground. There were many persons in the room, but witness did not see the fourth suspect.

On the arrival of the Parsi employees and other people from outside, the turbulent mob dispersed. The manager was lying unconscious on the ground with severe wounds on his head. The manager was removed to the hospital and the witness made a statement to the police. At the DeLisle Road Police Station the witness picked out from among several arrested persons the first three suspects.

"NAIKIN" STRUCK WITH STICK.

Atmaram Hanuman, in his evidence, stated that he came out of his department when he heard the uproar. He saw the women of the winding department standing in front of the manager's office. Later on a huge crowd collected, among which the witness saw Anandrao, the jobber of the winding department, and Parvatibai, the "Naikin," arguing with each other. The mill Jamadar struck the "Naikin" with a stick on the shoulder in the presence of the manager. At this the women were enraged and began throwing stones. The manager was afraid of an attack and he forthwith rushed into his office for protection. The Jamadar was brandishing his "seta" while the women and men were thronging the manager's office. A shower of stones followed when the manager bolted the doors from inside.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST SUSPECTS.

The witness alleged that he noticed the first suspect throwing stones at the manager's office while the second suspect was instigating the mob for further violence. He also saw that Sitabai, the third suspect, assaulted the manager with an iron bar. She kicked him at the vital part while the fourth suspect was seen coming out of the office. In the meantime, the Police force arrived and order was restored.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The jury declined to hear any more witnesses and returned a verdict of death due to fracture of the vault of the skull. The jurors unanimously held that the injuries were inflicted on the deceased by the members of an unlawful assembly among whom were the four suspects. The common object of the assembly was to cause grievous hurt. The jury, moreover, held that the mob acted as they did under provocation.

EDUCATIONISTS DEMANDS.

A meeting of educationists was held at Anand, under the auspices of the Charotar Education Society of Anand. Several resolutions were passed suggesting amendments in the University Reform Bill. More important among these was the demand that a statutory provision of grant by the Government to the University should be made in the Bill. The Government has refused permission to allow an amendment for the statutory grant, but the educationists have requested the legislators to insist on it even at the risk of the second reading of the Bill being postponed.

In another resolution the educationists have demanded abolition of the post of the Rector. Further they have demanded a reduction in the number of fellows nominated by the Chancellor and an increase in the number of fellows elected by Head Masters and graduates. In one Vice-Chancellor should be elected by the more resolution they have asked that the fellows from among themselves and not nominated by the Chancellor as now provided in the Bill.

"RANGILA RASUL" ECHO IN BOMBAY.

HINDI TRANSLATION CONFISCATED

On Tuesday, the Editor of "Insaaf" and Moulvi Adbar Rauf, Hon. Secretary of the Anjuman-i-Liaul Islam informed the Police Commissioner that a Hindi transliteration of "Rangila Rasul", the pamphlet containing a scurrilous attack on Prophet Mahomed was published in Bombay.

Mr. D. Healy, the Commissioner, at once took action and Mr. Shirazi Inspector, armed with the necessary orders, confiscated the copies in accordance with the orders which were issued under the following section of the City Police Act served on the publisher:

"The Commissioner of Police may . . . whenever and for such time as he shall consider necessary for the preservation of the public peace or public safety, by notification, publicly promulgated or addressed to individuals, prohibit . . . the preparation exhibition or dissemination of pictures, symbols, placards or of any other object or thing which, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Police, may probably inflame religious animosity or hostility between different classes or incite the commission of an offence, disturbance of the public peace, or resistence to or contempt of the law or of a lawful authority."

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA

NEED OF SENDING MORE SETTLERS FROM INDIA

The Foreign Secretary to the Head of the Ahmadiya community, has sent a circular letter to all the responsible leaders of the different communities in India. In the letter he has dealt with the problem of Indians settlers at great length. He holds that it is not merely a question of economical considerations but, on the contrary, it affects the very problem of Eastern and Western civizations. The secretary further says in the letter that the Head of the Ahmadiya Community has instructed the Ahmadi member of the Kenya Legislative Council to put up a strong opposition to this movement but has not approved of his suggestion about tendering his resignation from the Council as a protest. Obviously, however, our object can not be acheived unless India becomes fully alive to the danger and begins to take keen and active interest in this matter. What Hazrat Khalifatulmasih suggests is this that in order to bring under Indian control the economical progress of East Africa as well as to increase the element of Indian Population in the country Committees should be formed consisting of Indian Capitalists and of Indian politicians and these Committees should, beside taking other suitable measures, so arrange that at least ten thousand such Indians settle in East Africa every year as may be able to earn their own livelihood. Most of our people perhaps do not know that although Asiatic individuals can not purchase land in the highlands of Kenya yet according to the laws of the country syndicates have a right to buy land there and thus Indians can without check and hindrance acquire land even in the highlands through their corporate bodies.

BOUND OVER FOR PUBLISHING OBSENE ADVERTISEMENTS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

Editor, printer and publisher of "The Sultan," a Muslim vernacular daily and Moulvi Abdul Rassid an advertisor in the paper, were prosecuted before the Third Presidency Magistrate on a charge of publishing an obscene advertisement. The accused pleaded guilty and were dealt under the First Offenders' Act and bound down with one security of Rs. 200 each for good behaviour for one year.—Free Press.

4 PERSONS ARRESTED IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDAD, Sept. 21.

The Ahmedabad police have arrested four Hindus in connection with the recent Hindu-Muslim disturbance, one of them having been arrested in Nandol, in Baroda State. Messrs. O'ren Assistant Police Superintendent, and Kaikobad Anklesharia, sub-inspector, have been appointed special investigation officers.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Sept. 21.
Previous Closing Rate	20.39
To-day's Opening Rate	20.64
Difference	+.25
To-day's Closing Rate	20.83
Difference	+.44

LIVERPOOL

	Sept. 21.
Previous Closing Rate	10.93
To-day's Opening Rate	10.91
Difference	—.2
To-day's Closing Rate	10.89
Difference	—.4
Broach Expectation	428

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Sept. 21.
Silver Ready	25 10 0
Higher	0 2 0
Silver Forward,	25 11 0
Higher	0 2 0

Tone of market.—India bought.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1927.

PLAYING WITH INDIA.

We publish elsewhere the full text of the speech of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, a leading member of the Skeen Committee, on Dr. Moonje's resolution in the Assembly on the recommendations of that Committee. We have published before full extracts from the speech of Sir P. C. Sethna, another member of that Committee, on a similar resolution in the Council of State. The two speeches between themselves touch upon almost every important phase of the momentous issues raised by the recommendations of the Skeen Committee and will enable the reader to form his own conclusion as to where the hitch lies now in giving speedy effect to those recommendations. Both the speeches ungrudgingly acknowledge the Commander-in-Chief's sympathy for the policy of rapid Army Indianisation in general and the Skeen Committee recommendations in particular. It may be fairly assumed that Sir William Birdwood reflects the mind of the Government of India. His speech in the Assembly was apologetic but not hostile to Indian aspirations. He said that the Government of India did not want to shelve the Skeen recommendations and that if they so desired they could plead the excuse that the question of rapidly Indianising the Army was best taken up along with that of Reforms in general after the appointment of the Royal Commission. On the other hand Government had already formed their "provisional" conclusions and had submitted them to the Secretary of State. The British Government wanted more time to form their own conclusions.

It is difficult to believe that the British Government have not had enough time to form their opinions. The Skeen Committee submitted its report in November, 1925. That there are other causes more responsible for the unconscionable delay is evident from a variety of circumstances. In the first place Government have suppressed the report of the sub-committee appointed by the Skeen Committee and the valuable materials collected by that sub-committee. Both Mr. Jinnah and Sir P. C. Sethna hold that the report and the materials are extremely important and the Commander-in-Chief has not explained why they have been totally suppressed. What is behind it? Secondly, in March last the Secretary of State said in his speech in the House of Lords that he proposed to invite a Committee of Imperial Defence to consider the problem of Indian defence "in relation to those wider aspects of military policy which they alone are competent to appraise." He did not want the question of military policy to be approached with a "parochial" outlook. The speech of the Commander-in-Chief himself was not entirely free from a suggestion of Imperial outlook. Referring to the Skeen Committee, he said: "The Committee could not feel the pulse of the Home recruiting market and gauge the effect of their recommendations upon it..... The Government of India was responsible for the defence of India and had no margin to play with." Sir Pheroze Sethna rightly asks if even eminent military officers like Sir Andrew Skeen and Mr. Burdon had approached the question of military policy from a parochial point of view. We may also ask if these officers had not reckoned with the effects of their recommendations on the "Home recruiting market." But every one knows that in the Military as in the Civil Services, in spite of the past threats of the "Home markets" being disturbed, the markets have been full enough if only the prices ruled sufficiently high. Mr. Jinnah pointed out, amid peals of laughter, that the Treasury Benches before him "were full of those gentlemen, some of whom had probably threatened to resign. And what did the Commander-in-Chief mean when he said that the Government of India "had no margin to play with"? Does he seriously mean that the modest proposal to bring up the number of Indian officers to the level of the British by 1952 is playing with Indian defence? If he thinks so, Government, as Mr. Jinnah said, may as well tear up the Declaration of August, 1917. Reforms without Indian control over an Indian Army are a huge hoax. It is difficult to resist the suspicion that all reactionary forces are being fast concentrated in England against Indian political advance and that the old discredited policy of exploiting the so-called Indian Army to serve Imperialistic schemes still reigns supreme. If the Government of India are wise in their day they will pay heed to Mr. Jinnah's warning not to with Indian people any more.

IN THE SADDLE

The Cosgrave Government have succeeded in retaining their majority, if only by a bare six votes, the Government groups having obtained 79 seats as opposed to the 73 seats won by the Republicans and their allies. But Mr. Cosgrave and his colleagues, who are now again in the saddle and will remain there so long as the Independent and the Farmer groups are with them, have won further prestige in the Free State as the result of the elections. The final results indicate that although Labour is determined to remain in the Opposition, it will not be inclined to support the anti-Treaty attitude of its Republican allies. The National League and the Workers' League are far too insignificant in strength to be a concern for the Government and the only real opposition they will have to face will be that of the Fianna Fail of De Valera whose policy the country has definitely rejected, although a powerful minority in it is anxious to see him and his men in the Dail out of feelings of personal loyalty. If the Cosgrave Government refuse to be lured into the temptation of becoming autocratic and show a conciliatory attitude towards the demand of the Labour group for social legislation, they can remain fairly long

CHILDREN'S COURTS.

The interview, published yesterday, which Mr. P. L. Thacker gave to our representative regarding the working of the Bombay Children's Act, brings out clearly the good and the weak points of the new system of dealing with juvenile crime. Mr. Thacker, who is the President of the Bombay Juvenile Court which came into existence in May last, has made a special study of the institutions dealing with delinquent and destitute children in England and on the Continent. He thinks that the Bombay Children's Act has already shown excellent results. Before trial the juvenile delinquents are kept in the Children's Act Society's Remand Home, free from the contamination of old offenders. They are next tried in the Home itself by a special Court, which has the atmosphere of a school. After trial they are either warned or discharged or bound over or sent to certified schools, where they learn some simple industry in addition to the three R's. The chief improvement that Mr. Thacker suggests is that there should be more certified industrial schools, at least one being specially for girls. He points out that in England and Wales there are no less than 125 such schools, financed almost entirely by Government and local bodies. The Bombay Government and the Corporation should not fail to take the hint.

TELL-TALE SILENCE

On the very day the Assembly was adjourned Mr. Ramnarain Singh asked Government a pointed question, whether or not they had withdrawn the Reserve Bank Bill "in compliance with the order from the Secretary of State for India." Sir Basil Blackett did not give a straight reply. He only referred the questioner to his previous speeches. Those speeches, however, do not precisely answer the above question. If Government had not been dictated to by the Secretary of State, they would have frankly said so. If there was any doubt about the cause of the debacle, it is now removed by Sir Basil's flat refusal to lay on the table the correspondence that had passed with the Secretary of State regarding the withdrawal of the Bill. It is a pity that the "Reformed" Government, seeking the co-operation of the people, would neither identify themselves with the popular legislature nor take it into confidence against external encroachments on their common privileges.

"A PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR INDIA,"

(BY F. K.)

In the confusion of our national life to-day a scheme has been launched which looks to the future while it keeps an eye on the present and does not cut itself off from the past. In the multiplicity of new ideas and pseudo-religious movements within the national pantheon comes the idea of a new movement which tries to keep its head cool and its feet firm and to hold the balance even between East and West for an aristocracy of culture to be formed by a natural selection of intensive education out of the potential brain, brawn and moral resources of the better circumstanced youth of India. More concretely it is the somewhat original and bold idea of founding a public school for Indian boys "on the lines of the best public schools in England." Put it beside the pristine Gandhian idea of the national school for India and you will see why this present idea of a public school along English lines, meant as a national movement for Indian youth is both original and bold. A strong movement has already been set on foot to institute a mammoth public school in India "on the lines of the best public schools in England." From a Bande-Mataram viewpoint one's first impulse is to cry it down as a bureaucratic stunt. And indeed, the aura of the signatories to the circular appeal which has been issued seems to quicken that impulse. For they are most of them eminent gentlemen of moderate political persuasion. But if we can remember that the Bande-Mataram viewpoint is not always or need not be always the perfervid emotional and fanatical viewpoint we might come to see a modicum of national good in this original and bold movement. Sanity and moderation are not spent forces though other forces may be needed in the national economy. And having sane, moderate opinion to back it, the movement ought to win.

"FELT."

For its good will be felt. Not heard, not seen, not megaphoned, not placarded, but felt. And again, not brass, not lead, not steel, not stone but felt. I am not a commercial traveller for felt, but in the pause of much newspaper warfare sometimes my weary soul spells out a word breathing of goodwill and benedictory repose and this time the word is "felt" in the double meaning used above.

Now if you are in a fighting mood, you will spurn the word that purrs of fire-side slippers. Probably your word of the moment will be steel suggesting a sword. In that case hack away. Slash about. There's so much to destroy. There's Dyarchy and Dyerism. There's Bureaucracy and Blackettism. Lloyd. lumber, "loyalty" and lies. Moberley and Mayoism. And all the rest of the alliterations you can amuse yourself with. But when you have hacked at all this and cut it all down, your sword will rebound from that which is stronger than steel, not the "Steel Frame", but something stronger—"character." And I make bold to qualify it—British character. It is the crystallisation of all that is finest in the race. Spiritually, perhaps, not the finest but ethically and by our own accepted criteria of national good,—yes. It may not be much—crystallisations never are—but something of what there is you may find in the English public schools.

I have myself heaped ridicule on the public school tradition as it is called. I have myself slashed at British character. But still there's that "felt" to reckon with. You can cut through the "Steel Frame", but you cannot cut through this felt. For it is not heard, not seen, not megaphoned, not placarded. It is felt It is not brass nor lead, nor steel nor stone. It is just—felt.

THE NEW ORIENTATION.

The preamble seems inevitable. For unless we admit this point—a most difficult thing to do when we are sure it is impossible to proceed. It is proposed to found a public school for Indian boys "on the lines of the best public schools in England." But if the good of the English public schools is flatly denied at the outset where are we? Hence the point of my discourse on "felt."

Having admitted the point then that there is an infinitesimal residuum of good in the woll called British character and that it is to be found at its best (admitting its limitations) in the public schools of England we proceed to ask: "How can we assimilate this peculiar modicum of good, this national energiser, this radium into our Indian character so as to make our own lives the richer and our own national future the brighter?" The question is very well answered in the circular appeal. The moving spirit of this scheme is the Hon. Mr. S. R. Das, Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. About four years ago the London "Times" published a series of letters by Mr. S. R. Das to his son then at an English public school. Here was a Bengali Chesterfield penning minutiae of advice to his son on correct manners, correct speech, correct politics and good taste. That most Tory of all British journals the "Children's Newspaper" and other pillars and props of the British Press, reprinted these letters. I may be wrong. But it is curious to observe how sentiments from an Indian that in an alien setting and applied to an alien ruling race seemed nauseating to me at the time, now, because the scene is shifted, appear both noble and dignified. The difference is in the setting. National ideals are ethereally the same in all countries. Only they must remain against their native background. While, therefore, the "motif" of these letters

(Continued on page 10.)

AHMEDABAD LABOUR "AT HOME."

(BY LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.)

To digest the sumptuous lunch "Shahibaug" gave me on Sunday, in company of Mr. Shankerlal Ghelabhai, I toured with him in the Labour quarters, and was more than pleased that His Excellency, with a foresight on which I congratulate him, did not visit this locality.

The visit spoiled my stomach, but at such little cost I can now understand better Dante's Inferno, as I read with my own eyes the Ahmedabad edition of it.

I saw huts whose roofs are not higher than my knees, and whose plinth were about five feet under the street level. I crawled into the "hall", but did not try the cook-room for fear that my old friend the asthama may not make it possible to come out alive. I could have removed the roofs of these "mansions" by raising my head, but Mr. Banker reminded me to be charitable and said that something was better than nothing. Evidently he does not believe in open air.

These mansions strongly reminded me of the lines of James Russel Lowell:

"In sorrow I bent down my head
And from under the heavy foundations
I heard bitter groans....."

and here I saw the "images". Ahmedabad capitalism, part of which is Jain, had made of its Labour.

MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT'S DUTY.

Privies for these mansions or what passes for privies, were some without roofs, corrugated iron sheets being held together because Ahmedabad does not boast of breeze and has a close climate. The water-taps—where they existed—gave no water, and were too far away.

I wish the uncrowned leader of Gujarat, who is the President of the Ahmedabad Municipality and head of Relief operations of Gujarat, will spare some time and if he does attend to providing these "luxuries" to the "mansions" he will be but doing his duty. I have mentioned the matter to him and have his promise of first attention, and hope red tape will not frustrate his intention. In case of need he can use "Scissors" cigarettes—their price compared to Bombay is high—and burn it.

I have seen "new" huts—"new" in the sense of old ones repaired—and was glad that their foundations were raised. They are now three feet under the road level, and if their foundations are to be raised in arithmetical progress with which all lovers of Montford Reforms are acquainted, we must wait for two more visitations of floods before they reach the road level. I have faith and hence believe that some day we will see the huts on level with the roads. If the Ahmedabad Municipality does not boast of bye-laws and architects—I wish some one can say how many the city boasts of—I am sure we will learn this in the school of life. I have seen huts "owned" by a Municipal Corporator; and the rent for these is now reduced—because of distress—from rupees three to four, a month. These have no doors, as he as member of the Sanitary Board believes in open air.

TEMPORARY HUTS.

I wish to say nothing of temporary huts put up by the Labour Union under the inspiration of Ben Ansuyaben and brother Banker except that they have forced the Millowners' Association and the Gujarat Samiti to recognise the existence of the problem; and I understand now they have voted some amounts.

I can say more about the heaven in which Ahmedabad Labour lives, but have been warned by Mr. Banker—his request he knows is a command to me—that if I say anything it is likely to spoil the atmosphere of amity and friendship which the millowners have for the Labour Unions and hence I come to a dead spot. I hope, you, Sir Editor, will not comment on this, but use your editorial discretion and observe hundred per cent silence, and thanking you in anticipation.

Notes of the Day.

Hard Struggle.

The "Natal Mercury" commenting upon the excellent impression Mr. Srinivasa Sastri continues to make on reasonably minded White settlers in South Africa, appears to entertain a doubt whether the Indian community in Natal will shoulder its share of the obligations of the Capetown Agreement in a spirit "worthy of the statesmanlike quality of Mr. Sastri's recent speeches" in that province. It can rest assured on the subject. Indians in South Africa have always been willing to come up to the standard of citizenship required of them, but so meagre have been the educational and hygienic opportunities given to them by the authorities, that it is cruel to taunt them now with their slow progress. It is something that the "Mercury" admits that the Health Boards Administration has been unsympathetic to Indians. And does the segregation in tram cars which it is reported continues to be inflicted on them make for a smooth working of the Gentlemen's Agreement"?

Dr. Mann's Services.

A public meeting at Karachi on Tuesday passed a resolution asking the Government of Bombay to extend the tenure of service of Dr. Mann as Director of Agriculture. Speeches were made at the meeting by leaders of various shades of political opinion who were at one in eulogising the valuable work Dr. Mann has been doing for the agricultural development of Sind. The people of Sind are anxious not to lose the experience and guidance of an officer of Dr. Mann's calibre, particularly as they expect a rapid growth in the area available for cultivation as a result of the canal irrigation to be introduced under the Sakkur Barrage Scheme. Dr. Mann has been carrying important work on the Sarkand Farm and it will be a pity if his researches are interrupted because his term of service is over according to Government Service Rules. Will it not be possible for Government to appoint him as a Special Research Officer in Sind if extending his services bristles with technical difficulties?

Practical Proposal.

The Government of India should at once take up the very practical suggestion made at a meeting of the Madras Provincial Committee of the Trade Union Congress which protested against the rumoured intention on the part of the South Indian Railway authorities to reduce the strength of their workmen by 2,500. The meeting suggested that the Government of India should appoint a Committee of investigation to inquire into the need and urgency of such retrenchment. It was rightly emphasised in the resolution passed at the meeting that such a Committee should have an adequate representation on it of organised Railway Labour. We hope the Committee will be appointed at once. It should have powers to inquire into proposals regarding retrenchment not only on the S. I. R. but also on other railways. The Kharagpur scandal makes this imperative.

in the saddle.

The Coup That Did Not Come Off.

The acquittal of the accused in what is known as the "Kachha Khandi" case and the strictures passed by the Magistrate upon the manner in which the police handled the case should make the Government of Bombay realise the urgency of giving the "brass hats" in the police department a large piece of their mind. It is deplorable that officials who ought to know better should have been found unaware of the difference between a good and a bad Special Warrant. And what is the public to say now of all that theatrical coup in January last of raiding an area near Mumbadevi and whisking away in lorries 347 respectable persons? It is a coup which has not come off. The highhandedness with which the elaborate raid was executed has left bitter memories and the Magistrate's judgment has only confirmed the public opinion that the worst form of legalised nuisance in this country is bungling by the police in the discharge of what they consider to be their duties.

RT. HON. SASTRI'S SUCCESSFUL TOUR

FAVOURABLE IMPRESSION CREATED

RESERVATION OF SEATS IN TRAMS FOR INDIANS?

UNSYMPATHETIC ADMINISTRATION OF PERI DURBAN HEALTH BOARDS

The Publicity Department of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, has received the following message from Durban dated 20th inst.:—

"The Rt. Hon. Sastri returned after ten days' successful tour in Nothern Natal. There was a record attendance at numerous meetings of Europeans and Indians. He created a good impression.

The "Mercury" writes: "If the spirit in which the Indian community, Natal, shoulder its share of obligation (the Cape Town Agreement is in any way worthy of the statesmanlike quality of Rt. Hon. Sastri's recent speech in the Northern Districts of the Province), then we need not doubt the eventual success. The gentlemen's settlement for the Compact cannot then fail to obtain the support of that large body of public opinion which the Indian Government's representative wishes to enlist."

Rt. Hon. Sastri's health is good. He proceeds to Pretoria on the 26th.

Indians complain unsympathetic administration of the Peri-Durban Health Boards. The "Mercury" admits it and pleads sympathetic administration and the appointment of Indian Advisory Boards.

The proposals for the reservation of seats in Johannesburg trams for coloured people and Indians are causing uneasiness."

HEALTH RATES ON INDIANS

PROTEST MEETING IN DURBAN

MADRAS, Sept. 21.

A monster mass meeting was held by the Indian Farmers' Association, under the chairmanship of Mr. B. Naidu, to protest against the levying of inequitable health rates,—says a special cable to the "Hindu" from Durban.

The chairman, in his speech, criticised the ordinance as harsh in operation. Since the formation of suburban health boards, Indians were burdened with taxes, but given nothing in return.

The meeting appealed for co-operation of the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri for relief and proposed that a deputation should wait on the administrator. The meeting also passed a resolution in favour of an amendment to the ordinance, to reform the health boards. The meeting appreciated the services of Mr. P. S. Aiyar and requested him to continue the agitation until finality.

"The Natal Mercury" and the "African Chronicle", commenting editorially on the ordinance demand a revision of the constitution of the health boards.—Free Press.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

REORGANISATION COMMITTEE

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHOPAL, Sept. 21.

Aligarh Muslim University enquiry committee Her Highness the chancellor has appointed a committee to examine with effect from 10th October 1927, the administration, constitution finances, qualifications and services demanded, of officials and teachers standard and conduct of examinations, general condition of discipline and hygiene and academic atmosphere of the Muslim University and its allied institutions. Gentlemen desirous of leading evidence before the Committee are hereby requested to communicat their names to the Secretary, Muslim University Enquiry Committee, Benazir Palace Bhopal.—A. P.

PERSIA AND OPIUM CULTIVATION

ASSEMBLY HEARS COMMITTEE'S REPORT

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Geneva.—After Lord Lytton's speech the Assembly of the League heard the Committee's report embodying results of the work of the Commission of Enquiry into the production of opium in Persia. The chief Persian delegate, Mohammad Ali Khan, expressed his gratitude for the work of the Committee and Commission of enquiry, in appreciating the great sacrifices the Persian people would be called on to make for the abolition of cultivation of the opium poppy.

The Assembly adopted a resolution expressing the hope that the Governments concerned would give its earnest and favourable attention to the Persian Government's conditions, namely, obtaining liberty of action in tariff affairs and the removal of the restrictive tariffs on Persian products, which Persia considers necessary for abolition of cultivation of the opium poppy.—Reuter.

BANKER APPOINTED AMBASSADOR OF MEXICO.

FLUTTER IN FINANCIAL CIRCLES

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Washington.—Dwight Morrow, partner in the banking house of J. P. Morgan and a personal friend of President Coolidge has been appointed Ambassador in Mexeco.

The appointment has caused rush for buying Mexican issues on bond market.—Reuter.

"MUSLIM OUTLOOK PROPRIETOR CONGRATULATED

LAHORE, Sept. 21.

At a public meeting of the Muslims of Lahore, the Proprietor of the Muslim Outlook of Lahore was congratulated on his sacrifice and release.

Shaikh Hussain who moved the resolution of congratulation to the proprietor of the "Muslim Outlook" said that Muslims had been challenged to be converted to Hinduism or to leave the country in which they (Muslims) had ruled for more than eight centuries.—Free Press.

MANCHESTER'S MOVE

COTTON TRADE'S ACTIVITY

STATISTICAL BUREAU ESTABLISHED

LONDON, Sept. 20.

A meeting of all sections of the cotton trade in Manchester has formally established a Cotton Trade Statistical Bureau. Mr. S. E. Thompson, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, was elected President of the Bureau. He said that ample subscriptions had been promised to cover the first three years' working. A Provisional Committee was appointed.—Reuter's Special.

ADVANTAGES OF BUREAU.

Rugby.—A meeting at Manchester of the representatives of practically all sections of the cotton trade to-day adopted the proposal recently made by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and formally established a cotton trade statistical bureau. Mr. Thompson President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, who was elected president of the Bureau said that sufficient subscriptions had been promised to cover the first three years' work. Nobody in Lancashire now questioned the fact that the position of the cotton industry had materially changed in the past twentyfive years. It was faced with competitive industries which it had not dreamed of twentyfive years ago. It was obvious that such a change in external circumstances necessitated internal changes, either of policy or equipment, or both. They must see to it that all individuals had available, the best information and the most complete and authoritative data necessary to guide the conclusions. That was where the statistical bureau would be of benefit.—B. O. W.

COSGRAVE ANTICIPATES NO DEFEAT.

WILL CARRY ON GOVERNMENT FOR ONE YEAR

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Dublin. Vice-President Blythe announces that President Cosgrave intends to carry on Government. He does not anticipate defeat of Government on any major issue, and he is of opinion that the ministry will be safe at least for a year. It is noteworthy that President Cosgrave's probable majority will be approximately half a dozen.—Reuter.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS

FRANCE READY TO ENTER INTO NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Paris.—A Havas Agency message states "Le Matin" says that the French Ambassador at Moscow under orders from the Quai d'Orsay has informed M. Chicherin that France can enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a pact of non-agression only if the Soviet Government previously recall M. Rakowski and comply with her formal engagement of non-interference in France's domestic affairs into which she entered on 29th October 1924, and make definite and irrevocable proposals for the settlement of her debts.—Reuter.

BUT FOR WHITEHALL INTERVENTION

FINANCE MEMBER'S STOCK-HOLDERS SCHEME

'THE BEST UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES'

MR. KHAITAN ON RESERVE BANK FAILURE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

The Reserve Bank Bill having been withdrawn from the session of the Assembly just concluded, opinion is now gradually crystallising in European and Indian circles that have watched with keen interest the chequered career of the Bill in th Committee stage and on the floor of the house. Government decision not to proceed with the bill is generally regretted and commercial and financial circles are inclined to attribute this decision to the Secretary of States intervention. The hope is expressed that in deference to the bulk of Indian opinion which favours the establishment of a Central Bank, the consideration of Sir Basil Blackett's scheme for a stockholders' bank on which an agreement had been all but arrived at will be resumed as offering the best basis of a compromise.

STOCKHOLDERS' SCHEME.

Mr. D. P. Khaitan a leading Marwari merchant in a press interview regretted the decision of the Government of India not to proceed with the bill. He strongly favoured the establishment of a Reserve Bank which under a proper directorate would be beneficial to the joint stock banks, would develop the banking system generally and regulate and maintain currency reserves in the best interests of India. In the conflict of opinion, between the Government of India and the Assembly, Sir Basil Blackett's scheme for a stockholders bank was a very happy compromise which the legislature would undoubtedly have accepted if it had not been withdrawn. This scheme harmonised the differences between Government and non-official Indians. Mr. Khaitan strongly advised the acceptance of the stockholders bank as the best compromise rather than abandon the whole scheme. Concluding he declared that the election of the directors by the stockholders being on a regionaal basis, all parts of India would take an active interest in the working of the bank which would be independent of the influence exerted from Whitehall and promote the best financial interests of India.

Raja Rishi Case Law, President of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce said that the stockholders scheme expanded the idea of local stock registers in the Currency Commissions scheme and that there was no reason to object to the constitution of a college of trustees. He did not apprehend that a directorate with a large popular representation would at once demand a gold currency. Indians were fully alive to the disadvantages and dangers of any sudden and violent change in the currency system. Sir Basil Blackett's scheme was in his opinion a decided improvement on that adumbrated by the Currency Commission.—A. P.

IRISH ELECTIONS

FINAL STATE OF PARTIES

MAJORITY OF SIX OF GOVT SUPPORTERS

LONDON, Sept. 20.

The final state of the parties as a result of the Irish Free State election is as follows:—

Government	.. 61
Republicans	.. 57
Labour	.. 13
Farmers	.. 6
Independents	.. 12
National League	.. 2
Workers' League	.. 1

Thus there is a majority of the supporters of Government of six.—Reuter.

SURPRISING RESULTS.

LONDON, Sept. 20.

A special cable to the Free Press of India says:—

Election to the Dail has produced surprising results. The Cosgrave Party, which risked an appeal to the country, after their narrow escape from defeat in the Irish Parliament, has now found their calculations are going wrong and the united opposition may perhaps get a majority of a vote or so against the Government.

Most of the prominent leaders of the different parties in the Dail have been returned, though Mr. Johnson, who was regarded as a certainly and possible President has been defeated. Mr. De Valera, Mr. Jim Larkin, Captain Redmond and Mrs. Collin Driscoll, sister of late Michael Collins have been elected. Mr. John Jinks, who played the high jinks with his vote in the critical division in the Dail and disapeared from the House, has lost seat, the electors of Sligo disagreeing with his view.

MODERATE POLICY FAILS?

The programme issued by the militant Workers and Peasants' Party has found general support in the Communist circles and Mr. Shapurjee Saklatvala and Mr Gallacher of the British Communist Party have been helping the advanced sections of Irishmen in the elections. The Communist Press in London has been busy issuing special supplements in regard to the elections, and it has been pointed out that the defeat of Mr. Johnson at the polls shows there has been general appreciation amongst the masses that the moderate policy has failed.—Free Press.

FROM LONDON TO INDIA

LEVINE BEGINS HIS FLIGHT

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Mr. Levine who has flown back to London by an air liner from Paris states that he hopes to hop off on his flight to India on 21st September.—Reuter.

TEXTILE MACHINERY

GERMANY TO BUY FROM ENGLAND

20 MILLION STERLING TO BE SPENT IN 10 YEARS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

It is estimated in Berlin that twenty million sterling will be expended in Britain during ten years on the purchase of textile machinery under the scheme which is being financed according to which purchasers will deposit twenty per cent. of the purchase price and pay off the remainder in instalments extending over several years.

Germany imported British textile machinery valued at £226,000 during the first six months of 1927.—Reuter's Special.

BENGAL DETENUS' HARDSHIPS

FOREIGN CLIMATE TELLS ON THEIR HEALTH.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

A corespondent writing to "Forward" says Satish Parkash and Asotosh Kali, two State prisoners now detained in the Belgaum Jail, are suffering from various ailments and inconveniences owing to foreign climate and non-Bengali diet given to them. The supply of "Modern Review" has been stopped to them.

Another detenu, Kumar Sen, who is detained in Ratnagiri Jail, has been ill and distressed owing to loneliness and his friends are feeling anxiety about his health. The detenu complains about food and want of association.—Free Press.

LANCASHIRE AND AMERICAN YARN

MOVE FOR CLOSER AGREEMENT

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The plans for closer agreement in regard to the policy between Lancashire spinners of American yarn advanced a stage to-day when the General Committee of the Federation of Master Cotton-spinners' Associations approved of the agreement reached last week by the Joint Committee of the Federation and the Cotton Yarn Association. The agreement will no the published until it has been considered by the Executive of the Cotton Yarn Association.—Reuter's Special.

The appointment of Major General G. A. Weir, British Service is appointed as General Officer Commanding, Bombay District in succession to Major General E. S. Girdwood, British Service who has been appointed Commandant of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, is gazetted.

MODERN INDIAN PAINTINGS

A GOOD DISPLAY.

(By Our Special Representative).

Since respect for facts, precise information and historic sense are not yet considered essential equipment by a great number of those who undertake to express and influence opinion on Indian art periodic exhibitions, representative of the many tendencies in art expression manifest in different provinces of the country, like the one arranged by the "Society for the Encouragement of Indian Art" and to be opened this evening by H. H. the Maharaja of Barwani, ought to be considered the welcome opportunity for some kind of a tangible basis for those who provide and seek information on Indian art. Not that the public of Bombay have been hitherto totally unfamiliar with the manner or work from different provinces that they will find displayed this evening. There have been exhibitions in the city where an appreciable number of the well-known artists whose works have been exhibited on the present occasion had found place and prominence. And, a definite attempt on a similar scale, but similar to the one now made by the "Society for the Encouragement of Indian Art" was made about three years ago by Dr. Cousins. But that appears to have been forgotten, if one were to judge by the amount of exaggerated and in many ways irresponsible expression of views that found in the interval, currency and publicity. The courageous and pioneering efforts of Tagore, Havell and Comarswamy were until very recently considered, in some quarters, unknown chapters and insignificant incidents in the history of the evolution of "Modern Indian Painting."

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

We cannot thus have too many opportunities, like the one provided by the Society for the Encouragement of Indian Art for a comparative analysis and study of the various tendencies which led towards the gradual evolution of forms, colour and conceptions in painting distinctly Indian and distinctly artistic. One must, before proceeding further, notice, however, the complete absence of the work of the aspiring young artists in the city. The absence has been conspicuous and obviously needs explanation. The first impression, and this is only a preliminary record of first impressions, the present exhibition creates on the mind of the discriminating visitor is the manner in which artistic integrity and sincerity in vision and experience triumphs over "arty" mannerisms.

The works of P. K. Chatterji, Asit Halda, K. N. Muzumdar, G. N. Tagore, M. A. R. Chughtai, D. P. Roy Chowdhury, K. Venkatappa. Fyzee Rahmin, Somalal Shah, B. Roy Chowdhury make all attempts at rigid restriction of the emerging forms in Indian painting ridiculous. The possibilities of Indian painting are nearly infinite and its manifestations argue for a constant continued growth. That is the important conclusion the intelligent visitor will form. A detailed account of the exhibits will be given on an early occasion in the "Chronicle."

MECCA MOSQUE.

PREPARATIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS.

CONCRETING ENTIRE COURT AROUND QAABAH

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Jerusalem.—The "Ummelgaraa," the organ of Ibn Saud, describes preparations for the improvements of the Mosque in Mecca. A pump has been fitted to the sacred Zemzem well to provide water for building purposes. A concreting machine has been introduced for the purpose of concreting the entire court around the Qaabah. It is also proposed to cover in court to protect pilgrims from the sun. It is planned to improve all pilgrim roads to Mecca, rendering them fit for motor transport.—Reuter.

REFORMS COMMISSION IN CEYLON

IMPERIAL FUNDS TO MEET COST

COLOMBO, Sept. 21.

The following telegram has been received by the Local Government from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in reply to their telegram regarding the cost of the Commission on Reforms:

It is contemplated that the whole cost of the Special Commission will be met from imperial funds and it is not proposed to ask the Legislative Council to make any provision for passages. His Majesty's Government would, however, appreciate any provision which the Legislative Council may see fit to make. It is understood the Finance Committee of the Legislative Council has agreed to spend Rs. 20,000 for the Special Commission during their stay in the Island.—Free Press.

OFFICIEL AND PERSONAL

DARJEELING, Sept. 20.

H. E. the Governor of Bengal and Lady Jackson left for Simla on Friday via Calcutta.—A. P.

Professor Seshadri will preside over the Twentieth Session of Bihar Students Conference to be held at Muzaffarpur on twenty-sixth any twentyseventh instant.—A. P.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received the Chief of Bhor at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended the Horse Show on Tuesday.

TURKO-IRAKIAN FRONTIER

BOUNDARY QUESTION SETTLED

TURKISH COUNSEL TO IRAK

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Constantinople.—The Delimitation of the Turco-Iraq frontier being almost complete and the other matters outstanding between the two Governments being in the course of solution, it is announced that the Turkish Government has decided to send a consul general to Iraq immediately and subsequently create a legation at Bagdad.—Reuter.

AMERICAN EXPLORERS IN TIBET.

DR. FILCHNER SAFE

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

Reliable news is to hand of the arrival of a party which include three Europeans at Nagchuka ten days march North of Lhassa in Tibet. There is very good reason to believe that this is the party headed by the American missionary Plymire which includes Dr. Filchner the well-known German scientist and explorer and is on its way to British territory via Ladakh in Kashmir. The rumour that this party had been murdered by a Chinese brigade was widely published a short time back and caused widespread anxiety particularly in Germany where the public is greatly interested in Dr. Filchner's work. It now appears that this rumour had its origin in an attack by robbers on a party of missionaries making their way down to Burma from the Chinese territory on the South Eastern border of Tibet. The latter party which included Messrs. Duncan and Macleod are believed to have sustained no casulties though most of their belongings were looted.—A. P.

ON CHARGE OF MISAPPROPRIATION.

EUROPEAN ARRESTED AT MANDALAY

MANDALAY, Sept. 20.

Mr. J. Beresford, Assistant in the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation, has been arrested on a charge of misappropriating Rs. 10,000 belonging to his employers. Bail has been granted.—A.P.

BURMESE PRISONERS ESCAPE

RANGOON, Sept. 20.

While being conveyed from Yamethin to Insein, a Burmese prisoner who was heavily chained and handcuffed effected his escape from the railway train on September 16th, between Tawgwein and Penwegon stations. He had been sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment for a charge of abduction.—A. P.

ORISSA FLOOD HAVOC

"OFFICIALS SUPPRESSING NEWS."

CONGRESS PRESIDENT DONATES RS. 1,000

SIMLA, Sept. 21, (By Mail).

Pandit Nilkantha Das informs the Associated Press that the Madras Famine Relief Fund has contributed Rs. 2,000 on the recommendation of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar for the Orissa Flood Relief Fund. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar has also given Rs. 1,000.

Mr. Das draws attention to the reports he has received from Orissa that local officials are attempting to suppress news of distress and that press telegrams reporting proceedings of public meetings have been suppressed. He says, at a largely attended public meeting held at Cuttack, thanks were offered to the public of India for their genuine sympathy and help to the sufferers of the Orissa floods and specially to the members of the Legislative Assembly.—A. P.

GUJARAT FLOOD HAVOC

STATISTICS OF ESTIMATED DAMAGES

The "Indian Farmers Peasants Federation" of Ahmedabad submitted to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, during his recent visit to that place detailed figures of the damage wrought by the flood devastation in Gujarat. The statistics have been compiled from verified Panchnamas which the Federation received from 549, villages covering area of 6,098 square miles from the three Distrilts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broarh. The aggregate damage in these three Districts is estimated at Rs. 2,61,47,480. Of course the figure is not the exakt extent of damage, but is only what is available at present, and, therefore, incomplete. The following is the detailed figures as given in the "Indian Farmers Peasants Federation's" statistics.

In the Ahmedabad District:—41 villages of South Daskroi Taluka have suffered to the extent of Rs. 25,29,500; 59 villages of Dholka Taluka, Rs. 25,065,545; 71 villages of Viramgam Taluka, Rs. 29,03,552; 37 villages of North Daskroi Taluka, Rs. 17,22,569; 23 villages of Prantij Taluka, Rs. 7,11,265; 40 villages of Dhanduka Taluka, Rs. 8,58,871; 20 villages of Sanand Taluka, Rs. 6,97,923; and the 7 villages of Modasa Taluka have suffered to tse extent of Rs. 1,17,654. Thus the extent of damage, arrording to these incomplete figures of the Indian Peasants Federation, in Ahmedabad District amounts to Rs. 1,20,47,879 for 298 villages.

In the Kaira District:—The estimated damage in the 21 villages of Thasra Taluka is Rs. 5,70,786; 38 villages of Matar Taluka Rs. 19,78,738, 24 villages of Nadiad Taluka, Rs. 22,89,962; 17 villages of Kapadvanj Taluka, Rs. 3,86,785; 26 villages of Anand Taluka, Rs. 22,77,072; 22 villages of Mehmedabad Taluka, Rs. Rs. 13,16,615; and 29 villages of Borsad Taluka, Rs. 20,60,805. Thus the total estimated damage caused in the 177 villages of Kaira District comes to Rs. 1,08,80,463.

In the Broach District:—Vaghra Taluka has a damage of Rs. 2,62,444 for 11 villages; Broach Talukla, Rs. 1,39,825 for 6 villages; Jambusar Taluka, Rs. 24,33,774 for 41 villages; Ankleswar Taluka, Rs. 32,550 for two villages; and Amod Taluka, Rs. 3,50,545 for 14 villages. The total loss in the Broach District comes to Rs. 32,19,138 for 74 villages.

The total number of houses that have fallen in these 549 villages amounts to 58,690.

WILL NEW MINISTRY BE STABLE?

THE PROSPECTS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

Politicians of various groups express divergent views regarding the effort to revive Dyarchy in Bengal. The personnel is welcomed in certain quarters and the hope is expressed that the new Ministry may live longer than the former one. It is stated that Nawab Musharuf Hossain will get support from the party of Sir Abdur Rahim and the Hindu Minister will command a majority of Independent Hindu votes.

It is calculated that the opposition consisting of Swarajists and the Guznavites may not exceed 50.

However the battle at Kulkati is still a thorn in the stability of any ministry formed in Bengal and Muslims who practically hold the key to the situation will be the deciding factor in settling the fate of the new ministry.—Free Press.

FIRE ON SHIP

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Cape Town.—The City and Hall liner "City of Christiania" arrived at Durban and reported that fire broke out in its cargo of hessians, a week after leaving Calcutta and lasted till ship reached Mauritius. The crew fought in flames for a week amid choking smoke.—Reuter.

NEILL STATUE SATYAGRAHA.

VOLUNTEERS REFUSE TO FURNISH SECURITY.

MADRAS, Sept. 21.

Ramaswami Pillay and Sesha Iyengar, Satyagrahis who were arrested last evening were placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who sentenced them to one month's rigorous imprisonment each and bound them over to keep peace for one year. Sesha Iyengar was also fined Rs. 50 in default one week's further imprisonment. The accused refused to furnish the security.—A. P.

GOALPARA TENANCY BILL

ASSAM ZEMINDARS DEPUTATION.

SHILLONG, Sept. 20.

The Governor of Assam received yesterday a deputation of Goalpara Zemindars headed by Raja Probhat Chandra Barua of Gauripur, who requested His Excellency to either drop the Goalpara Tenancy Bill, recently introduced in the Legislative Council, or postpone it, in view of Sylhet's possible inclusion in the province of Bengal, in which event Goalpara was expected to follow Sylhet's lead. It was pointed out that if the Bill became law, the interests of the zemindars would be jeopardised.

Replying, Sir Laurie Hammond regretted that this legislation could not be postponed. His Excellency did not believe that the apprehensions of the deputation were well-founded, or would ever be proved to be justified. But if they were, he would assure the deputationists that the Assam Government would be no party to its final adoption. His Excellency asked the deputation to assist the Government in passing the provisions into law, which would ensure for Goalpara a contented tenancy, the only true basis for the real prosperity of the landlord.—A. P.

'SIN AGAINST GOD AND MAN'

MAHATMA READY TO RESUME PICKETING

TRICHINOPOLY, Sept. 21.

Addressing a large gathering at Pathur Maidan this morning Mahatma Gandhi referred to insanitation in the places of pilgrimage and said: "In my opinion we sin both against God and man, when we do not take care to keep Mother Earth and our river water clean. We have poetry enough in ourselves to call earth "Mother Earth" and to deify all rivers of India But what a sacrilege to illtreat Mother Earth in the manner we are doing and to make the water of the river we deify filthy as we are making."

Referring to the drink evil he pleaded for nationwide agitation for total prohibition. He said:—"I found when picketting was organised that assistance of Government was necessary if this evil was to be eradicated and you can demand that assistance by agitating throughout the country for total prohibition. If I found the atmosphere congenial I would not hesitate to resume picketting after the fashion of 1920.

A purse of about five thousand rupees and addresses of welcome were presented to the Mahatma. He leaves Trichinopoly for Pudokotta this afternoon.—A. P.

HON. MR. V. J. PATEL.

TO WORK FOR GUJARAT FLOOD RELIEF

SURAT, Sept. 21,

As promised, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, will arrive in Gujarat on Friday morning to stay in his constituency for two months, to assist in Flood Relief operations. He will work on behalf of the Gujarat Provincil Congress Committee with Nadiad as headquarters, in Kaira, Ahmedabd, and Broach districts.—Free Press.

GANDHIJI IN PUDUKOTAH

PUDUKOTAH, Sept. 21.

Mr. Gandhi accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi and party arrived here by motor from Trichinopoly this afternoon. Acknowledging a purse of rupees one thousand and the citizens address of welcome Mr. Gandhi addressing seven thousand people on the maidan in front of the town Hall characterised untouchability as a satame institution and said "Those of us who are Hindus have to answer before God and humanity. With reference to the curse of untouchability I have no hesitation to call it satanic and if you would get out of the clutches of Satan we would not call a single human an untouchable."—A. P.

COMMUNAL TENSION IN AHMEDABAD.

HINDUS TO RESORT TO SOCIAL BOYCOTT.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 21.

Communal tension is brewing at Ahemdabad. In the question of music before a mosque on which trouble arose between Hindus and Mahomedans a compromise had been brought about by the District Police Superintendent. Subsequently a cow was led in procession by Mahomedans and sacrificed. Thereupon the Hindus decided to carry out social boycott of Mahomedans. With a view to prevent any disturbance the District Magistrate of Kaira has issued an order prohibiting the carrying of lathis, dharias knives, etc., for a period of one month.—A. P.

BHOPAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

"FALSIFY OUTSIDE MISGIVINGS"

H. H. THE NAWAB'S ADVICE TO COUNCILLORS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BHOPAL, Sept. 21.

The Bhopal Legislative Council reassembled to-day at 11 a.m. with Alimartubat Sayed Leakatali in the chair. Brigadier-General Abdul Qayyumkhan, the army member of the Government was sworn in. The President then called upon the Secretary to read out the following telegraphic message received from His Highness from Poona, which the members respectfully listened to standing.

His Highness' message was as follows: "I am glad the Legislative Council is meeting to-day for the first time to transact business and embark on the delicate and arduous task of helping the Government in the administration of the State. I convey my most sincere good wishes to all the members and earnestly hope they will prove themselves worthy of the confidence reposed in them. The experiment is unique in the history of Bhopal and you all know that there is considerable amount of doubts and misgivings within and without the State regarding the advisability of a bold experiment being made by me. I do hope and trust all would work with a will and genuineness which would in course of time falsify all such misgivings and doubts and will justify the great confidence placed in you all by your ruler. I pray to God Almighty for the success of your noble efforts for the good of your country, Sikander Saulat."

The Council requested the President to convey to His Highness their respectful acknowledgment and assurances of the loyal and whole hearted co-operation in the administration of the state through the Council. The business on the agenda was taken up and Mr. Govind Pershad moved a resolution on the lines of one moved by him and lost yesterday. During the course of the manuscript oratory, the mover made digressions and though once or twice pulled up by the President and asked to confine his speech to the subject under discussion, he persisted in his irrelevancies until at long last, the President had to rule him out of order. The member first demanded to the acceptance of the ruling and then walked-out of the Council Hall as a protest without proceeding with that and other resolutions standing in his name in the list of business for to-day. There being no other business on the agenda, the Council had to adjourn for the day and meets again to-morrow.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—The undersigned regrets, that he could not reply to Mr. M. M. Banji's "fourteen points" earlier, as he had thrice to go to Gujarat owing to the recent floods, and as he was not sure of the "Chronicle" publishing his reply, under changed conditions. However, as it has published a reminder, it will print this letter. Here are the replies seriatim:—

(1) The Parsi Rajkeya Subha was formed in January, 1921 with the co-operation of Mr. S. R. Bomanji, F. J. Ginwalla, M. K. Patel, K. F. Nariman, Ben Perin Captain, Messrs. B. F. Madon, Rustamji Bapasola, Firoze Mistri, Rustam Gagrat, Profs. N. M. Bhattena, R. D. Choksay etc.

(2) The Subha has not been registered.

(3) President, till last month, was Mr. S. R. Bomanji, who resigned owing to his prolonged absence from Bombay. Vice-President has been Mr. F. J. Ginwalla, Treasurer, Ben Perin Captain (granddaughter of the G. O. M.); the undersigned has been Secretary and Mr. P. J. Mistri was Co-Secretary for some time.

(4) Fee for membership is Rs. 2 per annum; but there have been Members, Friends and the President, who have been giving donations. There is no Fund.

(5) Ben Perin Captain is the Treasurer. The Banking account is in her name. All receipts are deposited. Expenses are incurred and paid by the writer; and on presentation of accounts and vouchers, a cheque for the amount is paid to the writer by the Treasurer.

(6) There is no special feature about the Rules and Regulations of the Subha.

(7) At the meetings of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha. Messrs. K. K. Suntoke, K. F. Nariman, F. J. Ginwalla, S. R. Bomanji, M. K. Patel, Perin Ben, B. F. Malon, etc., have presided and or spoken often.

(8) There is no fixed office of the Subha. At one time, it used to be in Mr. Bomanji's office.

There used to be frequent meetings of members at Mr. Bomanji's office or at his residence during 1921, but the disturbances during the Prince's visit gave a rude shock to the members. The Annual Report was published in 1922, and a quinquennial report is under preparation.

(10) Men of the stamp and calibre of Sir Dinshaw Wacha, Sir Phiroze Sethna and Mr. Homi Modi were not invited, to join the Subha, owing to their Moderate politics. Sir Dinshaw Petit was disinclined to join for reasons I do not know.

(11) Without those gentlemen as members of the Subha, the Parsi Rajkeya Subha is a "misnomer" or not, let the public judge.

(12) The Subha is "recognised" by the Government in so far, that they usually send their smart representatives to report the proceedings.

(13) The Government has not officially inquired into the status or statutes of the Subha.

(14) Finally, Mr. Banaji asks, "is it not right and proper that Bharucha should now close this bunglesome bungle or call the Subha by some other name"? Let the public judge.

THE SUBHA'S WORK.

(1) Parsi Rajkeya Subha stands for the Regeneration of India.

(2) As such, it has kept its platform broad and open—free from party politics and communal questions.

(3) It has held about two hundred public meetings—Khadi and Swadeshi bazars, etc.

(4) For Tilak Memorial Fund, Tilak Biography, Khulna Flood, Punjab Famine, Smyrna Fund, Malabar Fund, Sak's Purse Gujarat Vidyapith meetings the Subha has borne all expenses and paid over Rs. 70,000 (rupees seventy thousand).

(5) Amongst those who have presided and spoken at the Subha's meetings are:—Mahatma Gandhi, Maulanas Mahomed Ali, Shaukat Ali, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya, Deshbandhu Das, Rajagopaiachari, Hakim Ajmalkhan, Maulana Yakub Hassan, Swami Shradhanand, Swami Satyadeva, Mrs. Naidu, Mrs. Captain, Mrs. Gokhale, Mrs. Hodgkinson, Rev. Gray, Rev. Andrews, Messrs. M. R. Jaykar, M. Pickthall, B. G. Horniman, M. A. Jinnah, K. Natrajan, S. R. Bomanji, J. B. Petit, K. F. Nariman, G. K. Nariman, K. K. Suntoke, F. J. Ginwalla, K. M. Munshi, Kavis Nanalal, Raichura and Lalit, V. J. Patel, etc.

It is for the public to judge, whether the Subha has been "bunglesome"! Let Mr. M. M. Banaji point out any other Subha in India, which has done as much work as the Parsi Rajkeya Subha amidst opposition, and with limited resources and with such minimum of expense. Mr. Banaji is quite right, when he says, that I have been "its scribe, its chaprasi and orderly"; for I believe in the dignity of work and do it in my own humble way.—Yours, etc.

P. F. BHARUCHA.

Sept 21.

"NOTHING MORE TO DO WITH THEM."

"JIX ON RUSSIAN RELATIONS

LONDON, Sept. 20.

Addressing a Conservative meetings at Dunrosin Castle in Scotland, the Home Secretary declared that when the time came for the Government to go to the country, one of the things upon which they would be prepared to go would be the Trades Disputes Act.

Referring to the severing of relations with Russia, Sir William Joynson-Hicks said that the Government had been determined to show that they would remain masters in their own household, When the Government turned out the Russians, there was a terrible outcry by the Labour Party against them. But now, the Trade Union Congress had followed the example of the Government, and had decided that they could not stand the Russians any longer, and would have nothing more to do with them.—B. O. W.

MOTOR LORRY ACCIDENT IN KARACHI.

DRIVER SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES

KARACHI, Sept. 21.

A motor lorry fatality occurred here last evening resulting in the death of the driver Kutub Din aged 23 of the 19th Motor Transport Company. From the story of an eye witness who was returning from the Karachi Boat Club at the time of the accident it appears that the deceased sepoy was driving a motor lorry along Queens Road from Kiamari at a speed estimated to be between forty and fortyfive miles an hour. Half way along the road one of the front tyres suddenly came off with the result that the driver Kutub Din lost control of the vehicle which instantly made for the protective fence at the side of the road, crashed over a steep embankment turned a somersault and came to rest on the marshy swamps near the incoming tide. The driver was picked up with a fracture of the base of the skull and both the arms and died an hour later. His companion driver Ghulam Hussain aged 27 years also of the same unit sustained serious injuries to the head. He is now recovering at the Indian Military Hospital.—A. P.

RAMLILA PROCESSIONS AT DELHI.

PERSONS OF DOUBTFUL CHARACTERS TO BE BOUND DOWN.

DELHI, Sept. 21.

The Delhi police are very active taking all necessary precautions to avoid any breach of the peace during the Ramlila processions. Officers have been enlisted and they will be placed in charge of various streets through which the Ramlila procession will pass. About 250 Hindus and Muslims of character are expected to be bound down to keep the peace during the Ramlila celebrations.—Free Press.

DECEPTION PRACTISED ON HIGH COURT.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF FALSE PERSONATION.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 21.

The Allahabad police have succeeded in bringing to light an extraordinary case of false personation. In June last two men went to Mr. A. W. Dube, Bar-at-law to ask him to file an application in the High Court for the transfer of a criminal case from the Court of the Sub. Divisional Magistrate of Aligarh in the Etah District. One of them was Munshi Lal one of the accused in the original case and another represented himself as Chiranji Lal a 'pairokar' of the accused. An affidavit which contained allegations against the Magistrate was ultimately drafted in the name of Chiranji Lal and was attested by him. Mr. Justice Dalal who disposed of the transfer application held the affidavit to be false and therefore ordered Chiranji Lal's prosecution. The real Chiranji Lal appeared before Mr. Bobb, Deputy Magistrate of Allahabad, and denied that he was the deponent of the affidavit in question. Mr. Dube, who had drafted the affidavit, stated that Chiranji Lal in Court was not the man who had sworn it. The accused Chiranji Lal was accordingly acquitted, but Mr. Bobb observed that it was certain that a gross deception had been practised upon the High Court. The police arrested in the Etah District Munshi Lal and Asharfi Lal one of the accused in the original case in respect of which the transfer application was filed. Ashafi Lal was produced before the Joint Magistrate of Allahabad on Tuesday and he was identified before Mr. Handoo, Special Magistrate by Mr. Dube and his clerk as the man who had represented himself to be Chiranji Lal.

The Joint Magistrate on seeing the result of the identification proceedings ordered Asharif Lal who was on bail to be taken into custody.—Free Press.

B. N. R. WORKERS.

LOCAL RAILWAY LABOUR'S SYMPATHY

The B. B. & C. I. Rly. Employees' Union of Bombay has forwarded the following resolution to the strikers on the B. N. Railway Company:

"The B. B. & C. I. Rly. Employees' Union deeply regrets the action of the Agent of the B. N. Railway in effecting retrenchment in the staff bringing about great hardships upon the workmen and deeply sympathises with the workers in their strike that they have rightly been compelled to declare."

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

SIMLA, Sept. 21. (By Mail).

Khan Sahib Haji Mohammed Rafi, son of the late Haji Mohammed Bhuksh Ellahi, CIE, Army Contractor, Delhi, has given a silver cup to be presented in the Durant Football Tournament now in progres in Simla.—A. P.

GUJARATI DRAMATIC SOCIETY

A PROMISING INSTITUTION IN BOMBAY

With a view to reform the Gujarati stage, a society called the Gujarat Natya Kala Samaj was inaugurated in Bombay on Saturday last at the Hall of the St. Xavier's College, when Raja Pratapgiri presided.

The object of the society is to raise the Gujarati dramatic art to a higher level from its present low and commercialised position. Amateurs belonging to educated and respectable families will take part in it. Among those associated with the Society are Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, (President); Mrs. Hausa Mehta, B. A. and Prof. Chandulal Shah, (Vice Presidents); Mrs. Kusum Kania, Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Dr. Bhaskar Yodh, Mrs. Urmila Mehta, (Treasurer); Mr. Chandravadan Mehta, and Mr. Indulal Yagnik, (Secretaries).

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The inauguration of the society was marked by the performance of a new drama depicting the life of "Akho," the well-known devotional poet of Gujarat. The function was intended as a benefit performance in aid of the Gujarat flood relief fund, specially high rates being kept for the tickets. The proceeds amounted to Rs. 1,200.

Among those present on the occasion were Raja Pratapgiriji, Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, Dr. Jivraj and Mrs. Hausa Mehta, Lady Setalvad, Lady Varjivands, Mr. and Mrs. Munshi, Mrs. Jayshri Rayji, Mrs. Sarojini Mehta, Prof. N. B. Divatia, Father Duhr, Father Ziemmerman, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Indulal Yagnik, Prof. C. N. Vakil and Mrs. Vakil, Mr. Sitaram J. Sharma and others.

The drama, which is written by Mr. Chandravadan Mehta, B A. of the University School of Sociology, a promising writer and a close student of the dramatic art, is a psychological study of the conversion of the goldsmith-poet Akho from worldly life to one of renunciation and religious devotion. It is a brilliant satire on the hypocrisy and spiritual scoundrelldom of the Vaishnav Acharyas and other religious heads of the Hindu community. The realistic effect of the appropriate atmosphere of the period was a noteworthy feature, the songs selected being mostly those of the poet himself.

THE CHARACTER CAST.

Mr. Chandravadan Mehta, the author of the drama did full justice to his histrionic talents in the leading role of Akho. Miss Sarla Desai also did well as the poet's sister Jamna. Among the others who took part in the performance were Dr. Yodh, Mr. Popatlal Kotak, Mr. Girdharlal Kotak, Mr. Keshavprasad Chhotalal Desai, Mr. Nirbhaya Thacker, a medical student, and Mr. Bhagwandas Gandhi, the last two being specially appreciated.

PROPHETS PROTECTION BILL.

"HINDU AVATARS NEED NO PROTECTION."

DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL OF STATE

SIMLA, Sept. 21.

With nine amendments on the order paper, the Council of State commenced their final sitting of this session for passing the Bill Amending the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure. The visitors' galleries had attracted an unusual number of persons, but the attendance in the House had not improved upon that of yesterday, there being only two non-official members present.

Mr. Haig in moving the consideration of the Bill said Government did not suppose that by passing any legislation they could change the hearts of the people. They only true solution lay in the course suggested by the Viceroy in his address to the central legislature. He referred to the favourable reception of the Bill generally and asked the leader of the Opposition to support him in the way Government was supported by the leader of the Congress Party in the Lower House.

Seth Govind Das made it clear that the members of his party were at liberty to vote for or against the Bill. He agreed with Mr. Haig that the Bill was not a true remedy for the present state of communal feeling in the country. Why then, he asked, was the Bill being enacted? In spite of the improvements and safegnards provided in the Bill he opposed the measure, which he characterised as an evil. It gave more powers to the Government and he suspected their right use. He declared that the Hindus did not want a legislation for the protection of their avatars.

Mr. Suhrawardy held that Government were perfectly justified in bringing forward the measure to stop the present undesirable feeling between two communities.

DIFFICULT WORK FOR JUDGES.

Rai Nalini Nath Sett Bahadur in opposing the motion said it was very difficult for a judge to prove that a person spoke or or wrote with the deliberate intention of offending other peoples religions. The Magistrates would have to work on conjectures.

Mr. Padshah said it was a travesty of facts to say that there was no necessity for enactment of the Bill. He concluded by saying that scurrilous writings against and vilification of personages held in high esteem by their followers must be stopped.

Sardar Shivdevsingh Uberoi thought that controversy in religious matters had come to such a stage that it was becoming criminal. It had been proved that leaders of the two communities had either lost their hold on the people or preachers and pressmen had so much increased in number that the latter did not care for their leaders advice and did what suited their purse. Thus religious were being misused and the only course left was to pass a law of this nature. He emphasised that uless the Bill was amended it would prove too drastic a measure.

Mr. Haig replying to the debate said Seth Govind Das need not fear in regard to the application of the provision of the Bill which would be rightly interpreted by High Courts. He did not agree with Seth Govind Das that Hindus did not require protection of their avatars. Mr. Haig did not think Mr. Seth Govind Das was voicing the opinion of the Hindus.

The motion was put and carried without a division.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

Amendments were moved by Mr. Khaparde, Sir Umarhayat Khan and Mr. D. S. Ray and all of them were rejected after sound discussion. The amendments proposed to reopen the points decided negatively by the Assembly.

When Mr. Haig moved the final passage of the Bill Seth Govindas opposed it and reiterated that Hindus did not want protection for their Avatars.

The Bill was then passed without any alteration and the Council adjourned "sine die."—A. P.

Rugby.—Sir Ronald Blades, Lord Mayor of London, entertained the New Zealand Cricket Team to breakfast on Tuesday before their departure for France, 'en route' for Home. Earl Jellicoe and two famous cricketers Lord Hawke and Lord Harris were among those who took part in the farewell ceremony.—B.O.W.

DON'T PLAY WITH INDIA.

WHO OBSTRUCTS INDIANISATION OF ARMY.

A CLIQUE IN INDIA OFFICE.

MR. JINNAH'S SCATHING EXPOSURE

The speech delivered by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, leader of the Independent Party in the Assembly and a leading member of the Skeen Committee, on the resolution moved by Dr. Moonje, is of exceptional interest and is reproduced below:—

Mr. Jinnah said:—I really do not know how I should start to deal with this question. But, to begin with, I congratulate His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; at the same time, I sympathise with him and I share his regret. Sir, I congratulate him for the statement which he made in his speech, and I am very glad that he made the position clear, with regard to one matter at least. The statement was this:

"They are prepared to face those issues, and they are prepared to give information regarding their policy after having due time for consideration."

In other words, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief made it clear that the question of the appointment of the Statutory Commission had nothing whatever to do with the consideration of the Report of the Sandhurst Committee. The Government of India are, therefore, prepared to face the Report and deal with it. Well, Sir, I congratulate him; to that extent it is a matter of some satisfaction. But may I ask His Excellency that he will do his utmost and not swerve from the statement which he has made on the floor of this House, and that he will pursue the matter rigorously and earnestly and leave no avenue unexplored until he has got the decision on the Report of the Sandhurst Committee. Sir, I sympathise with him and I share his regret, because he himself says in his speech as follows:—

"I had hoped that to-day I might have been able to give this House some information as regards the policy of the Government in this matter. It is to me a matter of great regret that I am unable to do so." And we all know and he made it very clear at the end of his speech why he is unable to do so. He said:

"The Home Government, as I have already said, have not yet had time to formulate their opinions, and surely it will be best if they are not asked to do so in hostile atmosphere."

Then he proceeded to say that he would certainly welcome the opinion of the Members of this House. He concluded as follows:

"I trust that this resolution may not be pressed. If pressed, the Government of India will have no other recourse than that of opposing it for the reasons I have given. But I am rather hoping that the present event may be regarded more as an opportunity for Members to state their opinions than as an attack upon Government."

I am glad that he recognises that the Members of this House should express their opinions. At the same time he asks us not to put this Resolution to the vote. May I appeal to His Excellency to consider how any House, any organisation and particularly the Legislature is to express its opinion except by votes recorded on a division. Therefore, I cannot understand why the Commander-in-Chief says that we should not press this motion to a division. Sir, the opinion of this House can only be ascertained collectively by recording votes. I will, therefore, urge upon the House that it should take a division on this question and let us express our opinion whether we are in favour of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's amendment or not.

NON-POSSUMUS ATTITUDE.

Having said so much, I come to my next point and it is this. The Government position is a non-possumus. They say "we have not come to any decision and we can, therefore, say nothing." Therefore, as one of the signatories of this Report, what can I say? I can only say to the House in the absence of any ground or any reason which may be put forward against this Report you must accept this Report. What is the objection to this Report. The only objection I can see has come from Colonel Crawford. I was amazed at the speech he made. Not only was I amazed but I wondered when I was listening to him whether he was really representing the better mind of the Europeans even in this country. Then came the speech of the leader of the European group. He came to his rescue and his pronouncement, I may say, has regained, to a certain extent, the shattered reputation of the European party in this House. The leader of the European group spoke not only his mind and that of his party but of his people outside who belonged to his race or community or caste; I don't know which. It was somewhat halting, hesitating. It lacked spirit. It had no enthusiasm of any kind and it merely said, "Well, the Report is there. The Government have not come to any decision as to their policy. Therefore Europeans in this country must cease thinking until the Government have made up their minds." He had no opinion to express. Sir, the Europeans express their opinions strongly, loudly and vociferously when their particular interests are concerned but this is to them a matter of no consequence at all. The other criticism that came from any quarter at all was a suggestion, "Don't play with the Army"—a fine phrase indeed which conveys many things. But may I ask whether the Government wishes to continue to play with the people of India? Now, Sir, the policy of the Government has been laid down as far back as 1918. The Government of India laid down the policy of admitting Indians to the King's Commissions in the Army in India and Indianisation of the officer ranks.

PLAYING WITH INDIA.

The Army in India, as the House knows, is not an Indian army at all. They are His Majesty's Forces stationed in India. The policy was first initiated in 1918. That policy has never been repudiated but on the contrary, over and over again, it has been affirmed in this House and even in Parliament by the Secretary of State. That policy was that you must Indianize the officer ranks of the Army in India. And Sir, as my friend Munshi Iswar Saran pointed out, the question was raised in the first Assembly in 1921 and again in 1923. Then, as he pointed out, Resolutions were accepted by the Government. One of the parts of the Resolution was with regard to the establishment of a Sandhurst. Since 1924 I have had the honour of standing on the floor of this House and addressing the Government. I had pointed out in the very first year, in 1924, to Lord Rawlinson, that giving us 10 vacancies at Sandhurst is not playing with the Army but playing with the people of India. To say that 360 millions of people in this country cannot give you 10 boys who can be considered suitable and fit for King's Commission is, I say, an insult to the intelligence of this House. What was the plea in reply put forward? "We cannot get suitable candidates." Well, how is that matter to be decided? We pressed and pressed, and in 1925 this House passed a Resolution for the appointment of a Committee and it was after great pressure had been put upon the Government by the non-official Members on this side that Sir Alexander Muddiman made a declaration in March 1925 that the Government would appoint a Committee. The policy was—and I do not want the House to forget it—to accelerate the Indianization of the officer ranks of the Army in India. Those were "inter alia" the terms of reference to the Committee. The next question was whether we should supplement the British Sandhurst or whether we should establish a Sandhurst in India. The Committee therefore proceeded to investigate. And what is the position now? The position is this. You have got this report consisting of 64 pages. And may I ask the Commander-in-Chief what justification there is for him or the Government he represents suppressing and not making available to this House and to the public the materials collected by the Sub-Committee in England, in France, in America and in Canada. May I ask him on what ground he can justify it? I may say on the floor of this House that, barring the evidence of the Indian cadets, no witness claimed any privilege or stated that he would give his evidence in camera. No such stipulation was made by anybody, either by official or other witnesses, nor by any of the authorities concerned, and I cannot understand on what ground the Government can justify the suppression of those valuable materials which were collected in those four countries. Sir, it is not doing justice to this House to ask this House to deal only with this Report without placing the materials before them on which it is based. The findings in this Report are entirely based on the materials and the evidence which was collected both in this country and in those four countries that I mentioned.

WAIT FOR MR. S. R. DAS' SCHOOL.

Even the evidence recorded in this country or numerous witnesses that were examined is not placed before the Honourable Members. I am sure if the Commander-in-Chief would kindly read the evidence recorded—I mean the evidence of educational authorities—if he had read it he would not then have said as he did say that Mr. Das, the Law Member, was engaged in establishing a public school which would help us a great deal to solve the problem. I will read his words. The Commander-in-Chief said:—

"In this connection I would like to refer to the efforts being made by one of my Colleagues, the Hon. Mr. Das. Mr. Das, I think the House probably knows, is making the greatest efforts to establish in India a really fine public school. I sincerely trust that his efforts will meet with the success they deserve. He is working wholeheartedly in the matter, and, should he succeed in his efforts, I honestly believe we should have overcome the first of the many very great difficulties in the problem."

Now, Sir, I do not want to be misunderstood. I wish my Hon. friend, Mr. Das, every success, and I do not want to be misunderstood. But, Sir, is this problem going to wait until Mr. Das establishes a public school, and then only it will be solved? Is that the interpretation, is that the reading, of the voluminous evidence of the educational authorities and the Sandhurst Committee's Report? Surely, Sir, it is obvious: You have only got to see what the recommendations are. The recommendations are, shortly these. At present you have got ten vacancies. The recommendations are that they should be doubled; and mind you, even the Army Council is not opposed to it. They say "5 per cent. of the establishment", which means 20 per year. Now we want 20 suitable boys—we want only 20 suitable boys—in the year 1928: and does the Commander-in-Chief suggest, do the military authorities suggest, that you cannot get 20 boys in the year 1928, and that you must wait until Mr. Das establishes his public school? (Laughter.) Then what is the revolutionary change that we suggest later on? "Increase it by four per year": and we get to 38—mind you—in 1933. In 1933 we only get as far as 38 vacancies. You mean to suggest that you cannot get 38 suitable boys in the whole of this Continent? And must we wait for Mr. Das's public school? Sir, the Committee, remember, were considering the development of the educational system, the co-ordination of the educational system and the co-operation of the educational authorities and the educational organisations, with what object and effect? A Sandhurst which will be established in India, because, when you establish a Sandhurst or a military academy in India, the Committee then were considering that this military academy of yours, when established in India, will meet with much greater success, and there will be a greater competition, and the finest material will come up for admission to this institution in India; and it was in order to spur, in order to give the impetus to that object in view that the Committee have made these recommendations. You can, by developing your educational system in this country on the lines laid down in their Report, produce the finest material that you can find anywhere in the world. It does not mean that we have not got sufficient material now or that it would not be forthcoming. Therefore, Sir, Colonel Crawford and probably the Commander-in-Chief have in mind the system of public schools. I know the conservative British mind, and I do not blame them if they cannot get rid of it from their heads, that the only method in this world by which you can get suitable boys for a military career is the public school system. Now let me tell the House, Sir, that there is no public school system either in America or in Canada or in France or in Germany or any other country that I know of. Now this is a matter which was very carefully considered, and an enormous amount of material was called on this point, which, of course neither the House nor the public, has before them.

(To Be Continued).

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (SEPT. 22ND.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

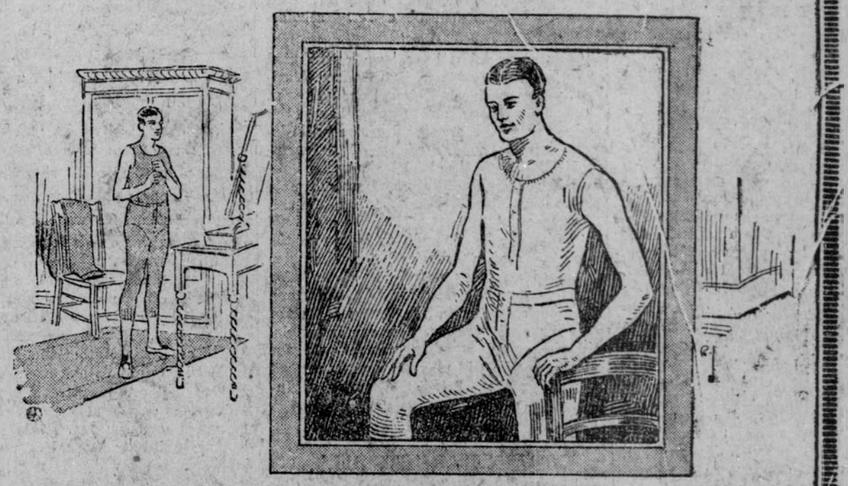
SIGN OF ZODIAC: VIRGO.

If to-day is your birthday the heavenly signs indicate that you are kind-hearted, active and industrious. You are not a hypocrite, and believe in plain-speaking and high thinking. If man, in your dealings with women—bless 'em!—you really take them, and pay them respects, as your sisters or mother, quite unlike the 99 per cent. of hypocrites who say the same thing but act in quite the contrary way. You really love your neighbours, acting according to the good Christian Commandment, and not loving to cut their throats or pockets. Persons of your type are as rare as Dodo, or even as rare as the true believers in Civil Disobedience who, not content with speechifying alone, would be first in the thick of the fight, if any were launched. In your dealings with your sweetheart you would be plain-speaking and speak out the truth like that wearied lover of old who poured out his woe into the sympathetic ears of his friends:—

"It is she who kills us with her coquetry, but she would have us believe that it is the hand of fate. She purposely turns away her face from us, and seeks to blind us with the excuse that it is but the result of modesty. Whenever I go to a mosque, in order to gaze on her loveliness, she hides her face with her hands, pretending to be absorbed in devotions. Her hands and feet are stained red, with the blood of her lovers, but with consummate art she makes the allegation that the stain is the colour of the henna."

London (Tuesday).—Sir Philip Sassoon will fly to Venice from Lympne on 21st instant to witness the Schneider Cup race which is to take place on 25th.—Reuter.

Rugby.—With the end of the summer holidays unemployment which had recently been on the up grade, now shows considerable decrease. The latest return records 1,052,600 workless, which is 22,020 less than in the week previous.—B.O.W.



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"A PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR INDIA."

(Continued from page 6).

may be discerned in this appeal the new orientation makes all the difference. And from a national angle the idea appeals whereas from a denationalised angle it would repel.

"DISTINCTIVELY INDIAN."

The proposed school is not intended to be an imitation of an English public school. It is designed to be an assimilation of the better features of an English public school into the cultural heritage of Indian traditions. To quote:

"Such enquiries as we have been able to make indicate that there is a very widespread desire not only among the Ruling Princes and landholders, but also among those engaged in learned professions and business for the foundation of an institution in India which will be distinctively Indian in its moral and spiritual outlook, and will possess, or at any rate, will attempt to develop in an atmosphere of Indian traditions, culture and social environment many of the best features of the English public school, such as, its discipline, its 'esprit de corps', the importance which it attaches to the building up of character, the emphasis that it lays on games not only from the point of view of physical development, but as an important factor in the development of the capacity for corporate action, and above all its stimulation of the spirit of chivalry, fair-play and straight dealing, the importance of which in dealing with the practical problems of life can hardly be exaggerated."

The institution "will be open to all classes and communities, whatever their social status. Indeed, it will be one of the principal aims of the school.....to destroy all social, communal, religious and provincial prejudices, which have impeded the development of an Indian nationality." All extremely worthy ideals which no right-thinking individual can honestly belittle. I will mention some other features of the proposed school which many Indians will gladly endorse.

It is proposed to have a mosque and a Hindu temple, and if there is a sufficient number of Sikh students, a Sikh Gurdwara will be provided within the grounds of the school and attendance at these places of worship will be encouraged.

Every student will be required to take part in the usual games unless he is declared by the school medical officer..... to be physically unfit to take part in such games.

The school will be entirely residential and all the students.....of whatever caste (and religion) will be required to take their meals together in a common dining room; but provision will be made for vegetarian as well as non-vegetarian food.

No boy will be allowed to have more than a limited amount of pocket money to be fixed by the Headmaster for each form.

The inclusive residential fee will be Rs: 125 per month, but for "deserving poor students" there will be a few scholarships.

Over three lakhs have been contributed already and over ten lakhs promised. Various places such as Dehra Dun, Roorki, Poona, Bangalore and Bhopal have been suggested, but the exact location will depend largely on the wishes of the principal donors. At least 30 lakhs will be required for the buildings and an adequate Endowment Fund. Finally to quote and to agree:

"It would be difficult to over-rate the importance of a school of the character described above as a training ground for our future public men and administrators, for Indian officers in the Army or in the superior civil services, for our industrial organisers and merchant-princes and for all others who will play an important part in shaping the future destiny of India.

COTTON MARKETS BILL.

MR. NAIK'S MINUTE OF DISSENT.

A Bombay Government Gazettee says:—

"With reference to the foot-note to the Report of the Select Committee on Bill No. III of 1927 (A Bill to provide for the establishment and the better regulation of Cotton Markets in the Bombay Presidency) published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part V, dated the 13th September, 1927, it is notified that Mr. H. J. Amin, M.L.C., has signed the report of the Select Committee and that Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik M.L.C., has signed the same subject to a minute of dissent shown below:—

The Minute of Dissent by Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai R. Naik is worded as under:—

"In my opinion the funds of the Market Committee will not be adequate to meet the election expenses of the election of the members of the Market Committee and I propose therefore that such expenses sould at least for the first five years be borne by Government."

LALA RAMCHAND'S TRIAL.

(BY DR. SATYAPAL).

One episode of the noted trial of L. Ram Chand who was prosecuted for having written and published in "Mehnat-Kash" an article which is alleged to be seditious is over. The trying Magistrate, Mr. E. H. Lincoln, has convicted him under Section 124A I.P.C. and has very kindly and generously sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 500 or in default 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. Thirty months' rigorous imprisonment for an article written with the sole object of raising funds for the help of the Kakori prisoners, is Justice and Justice with vengeance indeed. Everything is fair in the name of Law and Order. It is thus how Indians are treated in their own country. For mere expression of desire to see their Motherland free they are dubbed as criminals and are manacled and fettered and are placed behind the prison bars. This in India is the reward of loving one's own country. This is what we get for breathing a word of patriotism, a noble sentiment which is respected and honoured in other countries. But why wail over this? This is our fate and it is bound to be like that as long as we choose to take all such kicks lying down.

The sentence awarded is extremely severe and is absolutely indefensible. When I realise the gap created by this temporary absence of a patriot like Lala Ram Chand from the field of his activities my heart is replete with grief which is all the more poignant because of my having been separated from a dear friend in whom I always found a most willing and self-sacrificing, zealous and devoted servant of Motherland. Friends who have worked with him and who had opportunities to watch his work at close quarters will feel his absence very much. An indefatigable worker for the emancipation of his Motherland, a true friend of labourers and poor and a firm believer in the equality of mankind has been deprived by an iron hand from carrying on his noble mission of helping his country to attain Swaraj.

A BRAVE PATRIOT.

But why should we grieve over this? I believe and firmly believe that on our sufferings and sacrifices will be built the edifice of our Freedom and hence we should not be at all sorry that Lala Ram Chand has been incarcerated. It is a matter of great pleasure for me and all the friends of Lala Ram Chand that he also takes the same view. He welcomes this suffering. It is, indeed, a matter of great pleasure and an occasion for sincere thanks-giving that God has chosen him to be convicted for his conviction noble and pure as they are. The youngmen of the Punjab can raise their heads with legitimate pride that one of them has faced the ordeal boldly and bravely and truly like a man.

On this occasion I beg to express my most sincere thanks to our veteran and distinguished leader, Lala Duni Chand, Bar-at-Law, who has throughout conducted the case with remarkable ability and careful attention. I cannot find words adequate enough to express my gratitude to Lala Duni Chand. He was not only a wise counsel, a strong advocate, but a source of help, strength and inspiration to Lala Ram Chand and other friends.

I must make a brief reference to one aspect of this case which is, indeed, very saddening. I have been in close touch with the trial of Lala Ram Chand and I find it very depressing that the public did not evince any interest in such an important trial. The atmosphere is so heavily surcharged with communalism that not a soul has a word of cheer for those who suffer not for this community, not for that community but for a bigger community viz., Indians. I have no desire to enter into details. I think this much is sufficient to say that those who profess to speak in the name of the nation and who..pose to guide the destinies of this unfortunate country and those through whom the national organisation speaks were all indifferent and observed a sphynx-like silence. Lala Ram Chand needed not a word of solace or comfort. He is not one of those who depend upon others. But this fact will go down to posterity that there were times in the national history of the province when even those who claimed to be first class nationalists paid not a heed, cared not a whit, uttered not a word, offered not a hand to a young and brave soul whom the magistrate has awarded an exceptionally heavy sentence. I know Lala Ram Chand will never be cowed down by any suffering. He has been tested and found sterling gold.

INQUIRY INTO STATE FINANCES

BHOPAL COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHOPAL, Sept. 20.

The first session of the Bhopal Legislative Council which was inaugurated by His Highness the ruler on the occasion of his birthday on the 6th instant began this morning at Hamidia Library. The Hon. Sayed Leakat Ali, formerly Chief Justice of Bhopal High Court, having been appointed Minister-in-Attendance to-day, by order of His Highness, was by virtue of his new office in the chair. He was welcomed as such on behalf of the members of the Council. With the exception of one or two absentees, the attendance both among official and non-official members was full. The visitors seats were all occupied. Amongst the distinguished visitors, were the Hon. Messrs. Salamuddin, the new Chief Justice and Mohammed Ahmed Khan the Judge of the High Court.

Proceedings commenced punctually at 11 a.m. when the President was first sworn in and after him the newly appointed Legal Remembrancer, Mirza Ali Ahmedkhan Mazhar. A panel of three chairmen was appointed by the President. Interpellations having been answered by Government Members during the first hour of business, Mr. Govindpershad, an elected non-official member moved the first resolution of the Council asking for a Committee of enquiry into the finances of State. The resolution was opposed on behalf of Government by the Hon. Raja Oudhnarain, Finance Member. General discussion in which officials and non-officials participated then followed and lasted for two hours. The resolution was lost by a majority. The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

JUTE CROP FORECAST.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 20.

The final forecast of the Jute crop of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, and Assam for the year 1927, just announced, estimates the total area in acres 29,62,100 for Bengal; 2,41,000 for Behar and Orissa, and 1,68,000 for Assam. The grand total for these provinces is 33,71,160 for the year under review as against 38,46,900 last year. Estimated total yield in bales of four hundred pounds each is, 90,52,700 for Bengal, 7,17,000 for Behar and Orissa and 4,58,000 for Assam, the grand total

"NOT A PRACTICAL PROPOSITION"

"ENGLISHMEN" ON RESERVE BANK BILL

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

In a leading article on the Reserve Bank Bill in the Legislative Assembly "Englishman" says:—"As matters stand now it has regretfully to be admitted that the State Bank is no longer a practical proposition. The Shareholders' Bank with its political or semi-political directorate, is equally impracticable. The choice, there has to be made on the stockholders' scheme, discussion on which was precluded by Whitehall's intervention and the dropping of all ideas of the Reserve Bank, at any rate, for some considerable time to come. The latter would be a tragedy to be averted at any reasonable cost. Accordingly, if the stockholders' scheme can be adjudged a workable compromise or offering a definite prospect of a workable compromise, it should be treated with distinguished consideration.

Whitehall may consider intervention justified while Sir Basil Blackett was wrestling with the Assembly over a number of schemes, each of them as bad as the other. Intervention would be appreciably less likely to occur if Government and the majority of the Legislature were agreed on the proposal which although not best was at least reasonably workable. It has to be confessed that the stockholders' scheme possesses defect, that political element will not be absent from controlling the machinery, still the proposal is a great improvement on anything put forward after the idea of shareholders bank was abandoned. The scheme has its merits as well as defects and it is possible that further negotiation may serve to increase those merits and remove some of the defects at any rate the proposals is deserving of close consideration especially when the alternative to its non-acceptance seems to be recession of the Reserve Bank for India into a very misty future".—A. P.

BENGAL'S NEW MINISTERS

GOVERNOR TO APPOINT THEM ON OCT. 12.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

It is understood that Sir P. C. Mitter will arrive in Calcutta on October 10th. His Excellency the Governor will appoint the new ministers with effect from that date and they will be sworn in at Darjeeling on October 12.—A. P.

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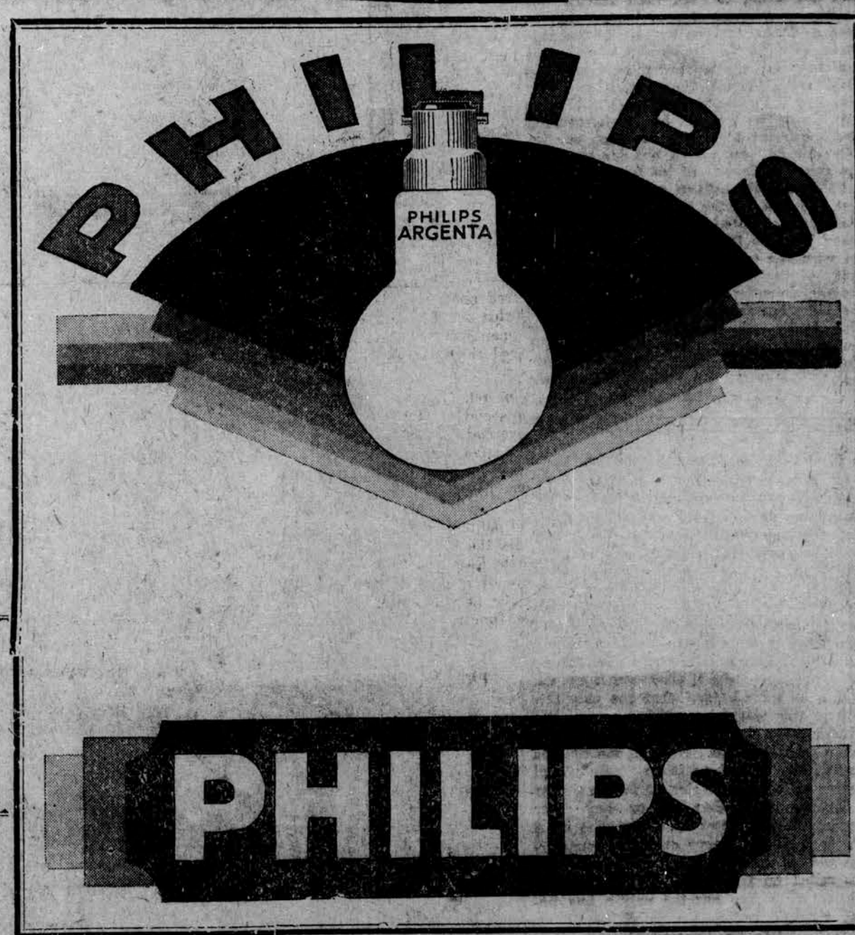

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DR. MILLSPAUGH'S DEPAURTRE

The Teheran correspondent of the "Near East" writes:—

The question of the renewal of Dr. Millspaugh's contract, which has now expired after five years, has loomed large before the public during the past month or more, when nothing much else of political interest has occurred, this being the month of mourning, Moharram. Long and acrimonious correspondence between the Minister of Finance, Prince Firouz, and the Administrator-General of the Finances, has been published in the papers, and last Sunday the matter came to a head when the question of who was to take Dr. Millspaugh's place during the three months' leave which he has decided to take as stipulated in his contract, was placed before the Majliss. When the American Financial Mission first came out five years ago and drastic measures were needed to put Persia's financial house in order, Dr. Millspaugh was given powers according to his contract which, now that things have been put on a sound footing and are running smoothly, (a fact to which the satisfactory state of the financial affairs of the country bears sufficient witness), the Government are no longer willing to grant him, wishing to subordinate him more to the Council of Ministers and Ministry of Finance. It is hardly to be wondered at, therefore, that Dr. Millspaugh, in view of the unquestioned success of his administration during his term of office, has objected to such curtailment of his powers, and has rejected the amended contract offered him. Incidentally some of the local papers have described his powers as "dictatorial," whereas they should have been purely advisory. The Government last Sunday proposed that the Treasurer-General, Mr. McCaskey, should carry on in Dr. Millspaugh's place during the month and a half that remained until his own contract expires in September, but this met with opposition from the Deputies on various grounds, and finally on Thursday, the Majliss appointed the Prime Minister, Mukhber es Saltaneh (Hedayat) as Acting Administrator-General of the Finances for a period of about two months presumably until the Government have time to find a suitable successor to Dr. Millspaugh. It will be interesting to see what effect this appointment will have on the members of the American Financial Mission, who, of course, understood that they would work directly under a fellow-countryman as Administrator-General.

ENCOURAGE WIDOW-MARRIAGE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I feel shy that my language might not hurt the feelings of some of the readers, but truth is truth and there can be no going back.

Can anyone dare to put in black and white while mentally he pictures the agonies and troubles of the Hindu widows? The tears of their widows which they in their agony, shed over the tyrannies inflicted by us, will one day form such a big river of our sins, that no boat, cruiser, submarine or aeroplane will be able to save us from drowning.

Leaders around are crying for power, strength and independance. Are any of these qualities left in Hindus—Yes they have them, but they are spending them all on devising new forms of hard-ships for their poor widows. I received the answer the same quarter and it is—can you put forward a nobler and better example than of the silent sacrifices and sufferings endured by the Hindu widows without any murmer or protest? No there can be nothing grand.

Only remarrying the widows will not solve the problem. You must put a stop to child marriage, the evil root of the whole affair.

All glory to the widows who silently and nobly suffer in silence.

If there is justice in Heaven, I am sure most of the suffering and humiliation of the Hindus are the tyrannies, sorrows and mental agonies they have knowingly inflicted on the poor young Hindu widows. Protect the young widows from a fall by marrying them and you shall earn the everlasting gratitude of the nation.—Yours etc.

SHRIDHAR G. MULEY.

Bombay, Sept. 13.

During the week ended 17th inst. the total mortality in Bombay, viz., 507 was 24 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 20.3. These figures compare favourably with those for the corresponding week of 1926, when the mortality was 667 and death rate 27.1.

HEALTH IN GUJARAT.

NO EPIDEMIC IN AFFECTED AREAS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The bi-weekly reports of the Assistant Director of Public Health, Gujarat, show that the areas affected by floods have not as yet been visited by any epidemic. There is no abnormal increase in sickness. Malaria and dysentry are, however, common in some of the tracts. Malaria in the malarious tracts has been rather severe this year because of the excessive rainfall. Five cases of cholera have occurred in mill chawls at Ahmedabad. The disease is, however, well under control and all precautionary measures are being taken. These cholera cases bear no relation to the floods or heavy rains. Besides the regular medical officers special officers have been at work in the different districts. In Kaira three special medical officers have been put on anti-malarial duty and to each of them two talukas have been assigned. In Ahmedabad two special medical officers have been touring in the District. Free distribution of quinine, permanganation of drinking water supplies, and cleaning up of villages etc., are being done by the touring medical officers, members of the District and Taluka Local Boards and the Police and the Excise Department.

The fairs at Dakore were a source of anxiety to all concerned, but the sanitary arrangements conducted under the direct supervision of the Assistant Director of Public Health had satisfactory results, and there were no cases of illness or epidemic.

A PRIEST ON EUROPE AND AMERICA.

REVEREND DA SILVA'S LECTURE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Sept. 20.

"Why should 50 million people (the literate of India) be dominated by 40 million people of England," was the retort of Rev. Fr. C. daSilva to a statement he had heard in the course of his world tour in American circles, that India had only a percentage of 12 literate people.

The Rev. Fr. who had just returned from his visit to Europe, America and Japan, was heartily welcome by his friends and admirers at Bandra. The Little Flower's and the Bandra Arts Circle had organised the lecture which was very well attended.

In the short time at his disposal the Rev. drew a vivid picture of his observations in Europe and America on the social, religious and political conditions prevalent there.

Opening with the religious side, the speaker declared that the elite in European and American towns were on the decline as regards religion. From the census of these towns, he found not a few who professed no religion at all. The Catholics he asserted were gaining ground owing to the militant attitude adopted, whereas the Protestants were losing fast.

"I am a nationalist but not an extremist", were the words whereby he declared his political opinion. "Democracy is a rage on the continent of Europe, yet it is not the people who rule, but a set of 'professional politicians.'" He agreed that communal strife was not at all extinct in Europe, but he gave them credit for uniting together whenever the welfare of the whole nation was at stake. He said that Indians should learn to bury all communal differences when the common good of India is concerned.

Referring to his visit to subject nations like Costa Rica, Cuba, Java, he found that no atom of love existed between the rulers and the ruled. In several of these places he saw placards openly declaring hatred of the ruling power. He explained this situation from the natural desire of man for self-respect and staunchly believed that "India should be for Indians only."

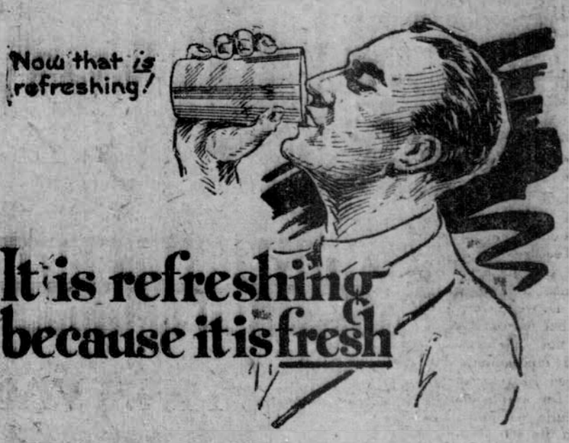
In relating his observations regarding the social side of Europe and America, the Reverend paid a great compliment to the polite ladies of Europe and Japan. The lady bus conductors in Japan especially are very polite. "In America," the speaker said, "the people had no time to be kind and polite: it was a land of 'rush.'"

In the end the speaker thanked the Little Flowers and Bandra Art Circle. A vote of thanks for the speaker and after it the performance of a comedy brought the function to an end.

FRAMJI MEMORIAL PRIZES

On the retirement of Mr. K. S. Framji, C.I.E., Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Roads and Buildings and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay, the students who had been trained by him when he was Professor of Civil Engineering in the College of Engineering, Poona, and had subsequently the honour of serving under him, felt that some steps should be taken to commemorate the distinguished career of one who had been their friend and guide. The proposal met the ready acceptance of all concerned both students and admirers with the result that it was possible to place a portrait of Mr. Framji in the Hall of the College with which he was so long connected. With the balance of the money collected, it is proposed to institute two prizes:—

(1) A prize of books (value Rs. 100/-) to be awarded every year to the S. E. Class (Civil), in the subject, of Civil Engineering. (2) A similar prize (value about Rs. 40/-) to be awarded every year to the Overseer Class, Second Year's Course.



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THE VANISHING VEILS.

(BY ARNOLD BENNETT).

Constantinople! A foreground of dark blue water, then a strip of pale blue, under a faint haze, and rising above the sea and the haze a long, low hillside covered with buildings of all kinds and sizes, and on the top a row of mighty domes and minarets, brown and blue and grey. There are seven of these domes visible, and the vast scale of the place is at once established writes Mr. Arnold Bennett in an English Contemperary.

As the steamer passes the point of old Stamboul, slowly against the current of the Black Sea, and turns inward, showing the curve of the famed Golden Horn, one sees the inner face of which what one first saw the outer, and the scale is even enlarged. Incredible masses of buildings on the Constantinople side of the Horn, incredible masses on the Galata-Pera side opposite, the narrow curve of blue water between, thick with ships. And across the main channel, just over the way, another huge mound of buildings, Scutari, sunlit in spots—old Turkey, Asia itself!

Despite the fall of dusk and the dark skies, which are those of England on an unfavourable day in March, the colour, though much chastened, is lovely, and the whole spectacle tremendously impressive. One is aware that there are other civilisations than the Greek, other cities than Athens, and the Parthenon has formidable rivals in one's wonder. Constantinople is unlike anything seen before. It gives instantly a new sensation, remains.

HARDLY A YASHMAK.

Small steamers are coming in and out of the Bosphorous and running up and down the Golden Horn, and they are full of people. Glimpses of tram car passing the ends of side streets in Galata and Pera. Crowds of people on the quay looking up at our steamer as she is warped to her moorings. What is it that disconcerts the imagination? There is not a fez to be seen. Turkish costume has been abolished by ukase. Europe regarded the fenz and the flowing robe as odd, quaint, typically Oriental a sign of inferiority. Therefore these racial singularities had to be abolished. And they have been, completely.

European costume is everywhere. I saw hardly a fez, except the rare white headdress of priests. I saw only two or three veiled women, and hardly a yashmak. But women move freely in the streets and the resorts. They prostrate themselves unveiled in mosques. They are, on the surface at any rate, totally enfranchised. A high Turkish official of the new regime told me that he and his wife and his daughters met at 6.30 every morning and did their physical exercises together in one room.

As the same official disembarked from the steamer he was received with clapping by a large crowd, and had to shake hands with about a hunred people; he walked off at the end of an admiring procession. Change!

All is changed. (Not all, of course: by no means all, but much, and much of the kind that strikes the eye.) The changes sometimes are almost excruciating. See the interior of a mosque, where service is proceeding. Priests their forehands to the ground putting in the Bagdad manner: the sparse congregation doing the same; a priest or muezzin high up somewhere in the church wailing his strange incantations. Yes; but the congregation wears cravats, neckties, overcoats: starched wristbands adorn the wrists. Then there is the young Turkish Republic, intensely conscious of itself, eager, determined to assert itself. The fuss about passports in the ship, a foss that no magic of a laissezg passer could mitigate! One could have left an Atlantic liner in a third of the time. And the second fuss in the Custom House! And the third fuss over police forms in the hotel!

I witnessed an altercation between a Turkish dragoman and a Greek courier. They carried on in English. "I am a Turk," said the Turk in good English. "And you did not speak to me in a proper manner. I am a Turk, I tell you. Please remember the next time.

Somewhat threatening gesture. I admired the Turk, and feared for the Greek. Altercations between Turks and Turks are apt to boil up over matters of deportment. On the morning after our arrival one of our dragomans appeared with his head seriously bandaged. He had been beaten into a wreck by four other dragomans. Perhaps the Oriental character forces its way out through modern costume.

A PALACE CASINO.

Prominent among the ingenious ideas of the new Turkish regime has been the transformation of one of the seven palaces in the vast sultanic enclosure near the city into a municipal casino. The extinguished sultans appear to have had quite a habit of building white palaces, and as sultans were not fond of travel, all the palaces are close together. There are I don't know how many within and just without the sacred enclosure. Any pretext served for putting up a palace.

The present casino was built, it is said, to house the German Emperor when he announced the imperial intention to honour a brother monarch with a visit. It is a large structure, utterly without originality, garishly and tastelessly decorated, with one good characteristic—symmetry. Here you can have a the dansant, you can dine, and you can gamble. The park is enormous: thirty-six miles of carriage roads: and under the old regime it must have been a stronghold.

Even under the new regime you pass through gateway after gateway, and are interrogated by officials. So that you have to take some trouble in order to reach pleasure—the food, the wine (wine in a sultan's palace!), the hours, the cabaret show, and the roulette and chemin de fer tables, and night life generally.

The huge gaming saloon is a quiet, Oriental flattery of Monte Carlo. Croupiers say "Rien ne va plus," and call the winning numbers with such nonchalance that you can scarcely hear them. On the whole an effect of sadness, of wistful melancholy. There is a cafe with cocktails, and a reading room with Turkish illustrated dailies, whose make-up is obviously modelled on that of the largest circulations of Western Europe. The Turk is determined to be European in all possible ways. And the entire affair, set in the very midst of scenes of autocratic rule, whose splendours, voluptuousness, slavery, intrigue, corruption, assassinations were in plenary activity only a few years ago!

Never was a more theatrical and effective denial of an accepted axiom than this denial of the statement that East is East and West is West and never the twain will meet! After this you feel that anything might happen.

The instability of the most ancient institutions is demonstrated. No gradualness in the process of change. It is accomplished, as you might say, in a night, and accomplished past return. . . And when you leave the palace you are escorted to your car by an attendant whose high, squeaky intonations clearly indicate that he had quite another duty under the old regime.

But the transmogrification of the 'Vildiz' into a frivolity more or less vicious is no deed of the new Government, though it doubtless sold the concession at a high figure. Nor should one give undue importance to the growth in Constantinople of music-halls and cabarets—after the French and English ideal; nor to the growth of teashops patronised by Turkish women and girls in more or less Paris attire—the women and girls who, if the old regime had triumphed, would now be shut away in harems; nor to the significant fact that old Turkish fathers of families conduct their wives and daughters to the teashops.

Nor to the multiplication of motor-cars (the most strident in Europe), and of tramcars, and the astounding resemblance of the Rue de Paris in Pera to any leading street in Nice or Paris; nor to the terrifying increase of noise in an Oriental city. These, relatively, are trifles on the surface.

Beneath the surface the new regime has inaugurated a large new system of education on lines probably more modern than anything in Britain or France. In particular it is training teachers, lads and girls, for the just-rising generation. In its Normal School, for both sexes, education, both mental and physical, is being scientifically taught to adolescents who will soon be spreading what they are now learning across the whole Turkish Republic.

Mental education cannot be a spectacle. Physical education is a spectacle. And you may see girls climbing ropes and performing other feats who if politics had taken a different curve would be undergoing a strict course of uneducation and looking forward to a life of reclining on couches, and indulgence in back-biting and gossip, and the wheedling of masterful males by means of seductive craft.

THE MOSQUES.

Santa Sophia has been decribed continually for much more than a thousand years, and description of it must therefore be considered to be at an end. But I never knew till I saw that the entrance to it is in a charming garden, with an open-air cafe installed therein and "flaneurs" smoking narghiehs, which begin in a bubbling vessel and after travelling a few yards reach the mouths of the "flaneurs" (who "flanent" in silence, mysteriously.)

It seems strange to me that the institution of slippers for infide's has survived into the new regime—especially as the slippers are much too large and every minute or so you are, without knowing it, leaving one of them behind you and desecrating the fane. Another strange thing (peculiar to this mosque) is that the minarets were added some ten centuries after the completion of the original structure, and yet, to my mind, harmonise with it. In Santa Sophia you can see characteristics which must have influenced Bentley when he was planning Westminster Cathedral.

The interior is tremendous. It will hold its own with anything in Europe. This dome has no air of being gigantic, yet is the largest in the world. Semidomes cluster about it, and round these are small whole domes. The domes are like a family. The enermous floor is carpeted everywhere. The numerous chandeliers hang so low that they appear barely to escape your head; their chains rise aloft into invisibility. The general effect of the interior is blue and grey in the two tiers of arches, and above that broad gold windows in heaven. The place is gloriously bare; all Christian symbols were removed when Santa Sophia changed over from Christ to Mohammed. All representations of the human figure have been either destroyed or covered with gold; but in one place you can distinguish beneath the gold the moments of Christ.

Nor have the Turks quite abandoned Christ. They take no chances. Within the lower part of a huge pillar is a carved image of Christ, and it is boxed up in stone and metal. But one little hole has been left. You put your finger in this hole and touch the eye of the unseen image in the hope of beneficent consequences.

"Nobody can expect to behold a more grandiose, a finer, a more beautiful, a more logically designed, a more perfectly achieved, a more overwhelming temple than Santa Sophia." The legend sounds true enough that Justinian, entering it on its completion, remarked: "Solomon, I have surpassed thee."

Santa Sophia, however, is not Turkish: Turkish work upon it, done in obedience to religious sanctions, has been in no sense creative rather destructive though destructive with discretion.

Happily the prestige of the building was sufficient to prevent any such savage destruction as was wreaked upon most of the frescoes in the neglected Kahrieh mosque, far away from the city wall. The frescoes which escaped the onslaught date from the thirteenth century, though you will be solemnly assured that they datat from the fourth. They are very doubtfully said to be the earliest Christian frescoes surviving in a fair state of preservation; but beyond any question they are extremely beautiful and strange.

Much has been alleged against Turkish indifference to, and incapacity for, the arts. Admittedly the Turks have produced nothing in painting music, or literature which has made by international reputation. But they had possess architecture. See the Suleiman mosque, and consider whether it does not bear comparison in grandeur, nobility and beauty with St. Sophia. It is an organic whole, thoroughly satisfying, the conception of a great artis, consumately executed.

The Blue mosque also, near to Santa Sophia, is a very fine structure, marred by the inelegant thickness of its four principal columns, but otherwise most distinguished. It was in the Blue mosque that I first noticed the passion of the Turkish ecclesiastical authorities for English grandfather's clocks. I met there a grandfather's clock by "Edwd. Prior, London," planted against one of the big columns. And it was ticking away. Later I grew quite accustomed to the quaintness of grandfather's clocks ticking away in the mosques of Constantinople.

THE SUPREME WONDER.

A Orchitecture is the foremost of the arts, and the people responsible for the chief Mohammedan monuments of Constantinople demonstrably had the root of the matter in their souls. Moreover, you have only to climb the ruined towers of the ruined city wall by the mosque of the frecoes and survey the city and its environs to be convinced, unless you are victimised by tyrannic prejudices, that the Turks have a profound aesthetic feeling. They captured an incomparable natural site, and they used it well. Constantinople is full of separate wonders; but the supreme wonder is the entity of the city itself.

The Turkish veil of to-day.

SIGNS OF REJUVENATING TURKEY

ABOLITION OF TURKISH COSTUME.

HIS ONLY LOVE

BY DR. SIR HARI SINGH GOUR.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLAME OF THE FOREST.

A STORY OF AN INDIAN STATE

BY ALICE EUSTACE.

CHAPTER XX.

"I noticed a dak bungalow back there on the road," said Bryan, returning to the prince. "I fancy we passed it about half a mile back. We ought to make for it, don't you think? The storm seems to be very near."

Without a word Dick got out, and, leaving the car derelict in the road, they began to retrace their steps. Great trees edged the road, which stretched white and empty before them. Beyond the trees lay the primeval jungle, with its denizens of savage beasts and dangerous reptiles.

As they ran, occasionally there appeared pairs of lights, like the headlights of a car seen through the reverse end of a telescope, which shone for a moment in the dense undergrowth, and instantly disappeared.

"See those eyes!" said Dick, very low "Wild cat!"

"The dak bungalow will at least provide shelter," said Bryan as they ran, swiftly, easily. "It ought not to be far now. Ah! Here we are at last, and none too soon."

There was a long, low rumbling of thunder. With a hand which trembled ever so slightly, the prince touched the wooden gate which led into the tiny compound.

"Allow me, sir"! said Bryan, and had the gate open in a second.

The dak bungalow was a small, square, one-storied building of grey stone. Four or five steps led up into its wide verandah, which ran around all four sides.

Bryan led the way, and presently they were seated on the broad plinth, for the doors proved to be securely fastened.

All round them crouched the Indian night, throbbing with strange, muted sounds, sinister, fraught with mystery.

Sitting there side by side, they talked in low murmurs, while the gathering storm drew nearer, and the great trees bent and bowed themselves under the lashing of the rising wind.

They spoke of the past, of their life in England, and—at last—of Flame.

Bryan thought:

"For once Dick is being human, stooping from his Olympian heights, being his own old self. He needn't keep to that screen of formality with me. I'm not likely to presume on the past."

There had been times when Bryan had fiercely resented Dick's easy acceptance of his sister's death. What he expected of Dick he scarcely knew, but it was not the particular brand of manner which Dick had shown. "Unconcerned," Bryan called it to himself. But to-night Dick spoke of Flame, quietly, lovingly.

"Poor Flame!" he said. "I suppose her fate will remain one of those unsolved mysteries which every now and then crop up and baffle the police"

There was a pause, then:

"I've often wondered, Bryan," said Dick hesitatingly, "did you care for Flame? Really care, I mean."

In the dim darkness of the night Bryan's voice sounded stifled.

"Yes! I cared," he said roughly, with the difficulty a reserved nature finds in making a confidence. "I thought everyone knew that."

"Did you ever tell her so?" asked Dick surprisingly, his voice not quite steady.

"Er—I don't see——" Bryan was embarrassed. "I suppose—as you ask me, sir—I never did in so many words, but she must have known that I cared; known, too, why it was I could not speak."

"Why was that?" pursued the prince promptly.

Again Bryan was sensible of a feeling of surprise at the purposeful tones, as well as the probing nature of the question

"She was a princess, and I far beneath her. Besides, I thought you knew!" he answered diffidently. "It was—forgive me for speaking thus, but you asked me—"

"I know. I asked you. Go on."

"Then, sir, it was a question of colour. I don't believe in mixed marriages. So far as I have seen, no good has come of them, or can come."

"Um-m! So it was that!" said His Highness musingly. "Then—let us imagine a case. If she, Flame, had been a white girl, like yourself, what then? What would your feelings have been towards her?"

"Then—as you ask me—things would have been different. My 'feelings' would have ben the same, but my behaviour—my words—would have been different. Or, if I had been Indian like her—"

"Then—I have sometimes wondered—it was nothing in Flame herself that, as you say in England, put you off?"

"Good Lord!" ejaculated Bryan. "I never was put off. That's the whole thing. I loved her, but, believing as I do ——Oh! if I could have turned myself into—— But why dwell on these suppositions?"

"So you really loved her!" murmured Dick softly. "But your cold, hard common sense came to your rescue, and you never let yourself go. Have you any theory, any ideas of your own, as to how or why she disappeared in the way she did?"

Bryan thought he say a reason for this peculiar catechism.

"None!" he answered readily. "At least, none of any value. The only thing I can surmise is that she either went suddenly mad, or she completely lost her memories. It sounds far-fetched, I know but I have heard of such things. She always seemed so sane, though. I have no faith in the theory of robbery. Flame wore very little jewellery as a rule, and nothing was missing, so far as could be known."

Somehow, all this talk had brought the lost girl curiously near, and Bryan fell silent, staring out into the night with set lips and haggard eyes. So they sat, while minutes passed.

"Think I'll try and get this door open," said Bryan. Before he could move, with appalling suddenness, close at hand, there was a terrific crash of thunder. Blue lightnings, forked, wickedly jagged, played about them, enveloping them in its unearthly light.

Only a second, and again there was a shattering roar which literally rent the heavens, followed by a blue flame which lit up the countryside, and this time crash and flash were almost simultaneous.

Flame, afraid of nothing on earth, was curiously terrified of thunder. All day she had been nervy under the presage of the coming storm and the effort required to keep up before the eyes of the distinguished guests. Now this storm, which in her ears sounded like the crack of doom, completed her utter demoralization.

With a half-stifled cry she flung herself bodily against Bryan. Quivering in every limb, she clung to that astonished youth, who ejaculated:

"Sir Your Highness, what—" And at length, while some dim inkling of the truth invaded the remote of his mind.

"Dick....Flame!" and again: "Flame! It can't be true! Flame!"

His arms closed around the shrinking form, and gathered her closely to him.

"Yes, it is Flame!" sobbed the frightened girl. "Hold me close—close Bryan. Ah!" with another scream. "Did you see that? It was all round us, shutting us in. It is here still. Oh!"

Trembling, she hid her face against him. Bryan sat transfixed, as one turned to stone, yet holding her closely, protectingly to him.

"Tell me the meaning of this mystery" he said. "Am I dreaming, or is it really Flame, my lost Flame, I'm holding?"

"It is I, Flame!" she whispered sobbingly.

"Not His Highness at all," said Bryan, in a changed voice. "Where, then, is Dick—the real Maharajah? Where is he?"

"Oh Bryan! It has been awful, terrible. He died! Dick died, away over there in England," said Flame. "And I took his place. At first it was only for the examination. I did so want him to go through, so I wore his clothes and did the papers."

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